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THE
BAPTIST MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

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NO. 7.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1849.

Previous to the opening of the meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union, the brethren who had come together to attend its sessions, devoted an hour, from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., to special prayer for the blessing of God on the meeting ; on the missions under the care of the Union ; and for the conversion of the world to Christ.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the meeting of the Board was opened by the Chairman, Hon. James H. Duncan, of Massachusetts.

The services were commenced with singing, and prayer by Rev. John Peck, of New York.

The roll of the Board was called, and the following members were found to be in attendance, or gave their names before the close of the meeting.

Ministers.

ELIJAH HUTCHINSON,
LEMUEL PORTER,
EDWARD BRIGHT, JR.,
JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
GEORGE I. MILES,
GREENLEAF S. WEBB,
ALFRED BENNETT,
MORGAN J. RHEES,
JOHN JENNINGS,
JOSIAH P. TUSTIN,
EDWARD LATHROP,

Ministers.

ELISHA E. L. TAYLOR,
J. G. COLLOM,
HORATIO G. JONES,
SEYMOUR W. ADAMS,
J. LANSING BURROWS,
EBENEZER NELSON,
THOMAS F. CALDICOTT,
DANIEL SHARP, D. D.,
EDMUND WORTH.

Laymen.

ISAAC DAVIS,
JAMES H. DUNCAN,
WILLIAM BUCKNELL, JR.,
ANTHONY COLBY,
BYRON GREENOUGH,
DANIEL SANDERSON,
WILSON JEWELL, M. D.,
SAMUEL SMITH,
TIMOTHY GILBERT,
JOHN C. DAVIS,
JEFFERSON BORDEN.

The Chairman addressed the Board in an interesting and impressive manner, adverting to the goodness of God in the preservation

of the lives of the members of the Board and officers of the Union; in the provision of ample funds during the year to meet the expenditures of the Union; and in His blessing bestowed upon the missionaries in their arduous labors among the heathen.

Communications from Rev. Caleb B. Davis, of Maine, Rev. Dr. Wayland, of R. I., and William Colgate, Esq., of N. Y., apologizing for their absence from the meeting of the Board, were read.

The times of meeting were fixed as follows:—at 9 A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. ; and of adjournment at 1 and 5½ P. M.

George Kempton, W. L. Dennis, F. A. Willard, S. Peck and E. Bright, Jr., were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for devotional and missionary meetings to be held in the evenings of the present week.

The Treasurer, R. E. Eddy, Esq., read his annual report, showing the expenditure during the year ending March 31, 1849, of \$86,421 62 ; and the receipt, during the same period, of \$90,826 29, exclusive of receipts from the U. S. Government and coördinate Societies.

The report of the Auditing Committee, Messrs. Charles D. Gould and Joshua Loring, was read.

The reports were laid on the table.

The report of the Executive Committee was read by the Corresponding Secretaries,—Rev. E. Bright, Jr., in reference to the different departments of the home work; and Rev. S. Peck on the foreign operations of the Board; and on motion this and the reports of the Treasurer and Auditing Committee were referred to the following Committees:—

1. *On Finances.*—W. Bucknell, Jr., A. Colby, D. Sanderson, B. Greenough, S. Smith.

2. *Agencies.*—E. Hutchinson, C. E. Wilson, H. B. Ewell, J. Aldrich, F. Ketcham.

3. *Publications.*—J. N. Granger, I. Davis, S. S. Cutting, S. W. Adams, J. L. Burrows.

4. *Burman and Karen Missions.*—D. Sharp, D. D., G. S. Webb, A. Bennett, J. P. Tustin, J. G. Collom.

5. *Siam, China, Assam and Telooogoo Missions.*—R. Babcock, D. D., J. H. Kennard, T. O. Lincoln, T. Gilbert, S. L. Caldwell.

6. *Bassa Mission.*—E. Lathrop, E. E. Cummings, G. W. Bosworth, W. E. Locke, T. Wattson.

7. *European Missions.*—G. B. Ide, D. D., G. C. Baldwin, S. D. Phelps, N. Colver, D. M. Wilson.

8. *Indian Missions.*—Irah Chase, D. D., D. G. Corey, H. V. Jones, E. Nelson, G. W. Anderson.

Rev. E. Bright, Jr., presented a report from the Executive Committee on "The Policy to be pursued with reference to Publications;" which was referred to the Committee on Publications.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises reported recommendations as follows:—

1st. That the services this evening be conference and prayer in connection with our brethren at our different missionary stations.

2d. That the Board hold a missionary meeting on Wednesday evening, at which the returned missionaries, Rev. J. Wade, of the Tavoy Mission,

and the Rev. M. Bronson, of the Assam Mission, with others, will make addresses.

3d. That the Board recommend to the Union that the annual sermon be preached on Thursday evening.

4th. That the meeting-house be opened for devotional exercises daily at 8 o'clock, A. M.

G. KEMPTON, *Chairman*.

The report and recommendations were adopted.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M. Prayer by Rev. Daniel Dodge, of Pennsylvania.

3 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met. Prayer by Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Pennsylvania.

Rev. S. Peck read a report from the Executive Committee on "The Due Gradation of Missionary Labor," which was on motion referred to a Committee of five;—G. S. Webb, J. G. Warren, S. F. Smith, A. P. Mason, T. F. Caldicott, were appointed the Committee.

A report from the Executive Committee, on "The Comparative Claims of Missions to Reinforcement," was also read by Rev. S. Peck; and was referred to a Committee of six;—E. E. L. Taylor, J. Wade, M. Bronson, J. N. Granger, S. B. Swaim, J. Jennings, were appointed the Committee.

A report from the Executive Committee on "The Means by which the Home Work of Missions should be conducted in the Churches," was presented, and referred to a Committee of five;—R. H. Neale, S. M. Osgood, W. L. Dennis, L. H. Moore, S. W. Adams, were appointed the Committee.

A report was read by Rev. E. Bright, Jr., on "The Votes given on the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution;" which was referred to a Committee of five;—A. Colby, I. Davis, A. Bennett, G. I. Miles, J. P. Tustin, were appointed the Committee.

L. Porter, L. Leonard, and Dr. W. Jewell, were appointed a Committee on *Obituaries*.

Adjourned till 7½ P. M. Prayer by Rev. E. E. Cummings, of New Hampshire.

7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, and the meeting was opened with singing, and prayer by Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D., of Massachusetts.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Devotional Exercises, adopted by the Board this morning, this evening meeting was observed as a season of conference and prayer in concert with our brethren at the different missionary stations.

Addresses were made by Rev. D. Sharp, D. D., of Mass.; Rev. J. Peck, of N. Y.; Rev. A. Bennett, of N. Y.; Rev. W. Hague, of Mass.; and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Sharp and N. Colver, of Mass.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow. Benediction by Rev. Dr. Sharp.

Wednesday, May 16.

The Board met at 9 o'clock, A. M., and the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. L. Leonard, of New York.

The Minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

The Committee on the Burman and Karen Missions reported through Rev. D. Sharp, D. D., chairman.

The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on the Burman and Karen Missions would respectfully submit the following report :—

As it is now acknowledged to be the peculiar work of Christ's chosen and faithful disciples to carry out his great commission of preaching the gospel to every creature, so it must be admitted to be the peculiar work of the American Baptists to take in charge the dispensation of the gospel among the Burmans and Karens. The whole progress of this mission from the beginning, bears the marks of a special providential superintendence. It was commenced more than a third of a century ago by our first foreign missionary, when as yet the design of the missionary undertaking, as now existing, was scarcely conceived by American Baptists. It was instrumental in awakening the spirit, forming the organization, and beginning the labors, into which we of a later generation are now so largely entering. It was not by any forecast of man's purpose, that this field was selected; it was the work of faith, guided by a special providence. When Dr. Judson left this country as a foreign missionary, he was not a Baptist, nor was he designated to labor in Burmah, nor did our churches contemplate occupying this interesting field of evangelical labor. What man proposes, God often disposes in a very different manner; and so especially in this case. As soon as Dr. Judson became a Baptist, and when, instead of laboring in India, he was providentially conducted to the eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal, then it was that the American Baptists were first aroused to the missionary work, and from that day to this, God has given this field of labor entirely into their hands. In this respect, also, the field in question is a peculiar case. There is no other race of people, or mission station, but what is, or has been, more or less under the care of other similar evangelical institutions. In this field there is no other denomination of Christians sharing the work with us, nor, from all present indications and tendencies, is there likely to be. It may not, therefore, be the part of any uncandid or partial advocacy, to set forth the claims of the Burman and Karen Missions to the special attention of this Board, with the view of enlarging the resources for furthering the great work of evangelization and Christian civilization among these people.

It will be obvious, upon a consideration of the facts contained in that part of the report of the Executive Committee now under consideration, that this field of labor is only just now coming into a state when, with the blessing of God, we may begin to hope for the results of successful culture. There is no other department of the heathen world under the care of this body of Christians, in which the preparatory process for general evangelization has been brought by them to a state of so great forwardness. Instead of furnishing any occasion to diminish our exertions, this becomes a paramount inducement for us to increase our means and appliances to secure the promising results proposed.

Among the Burmans and Karens there are certain fixed points gained, which may be regarded as necessary conditions for the organization of a state of Christian society among them, and for the permanent employment of Christian instrumentalities. Some of these are dwelt upon, in detail, in the report of the Executive Committee. It speaks of neat and commodious meeting-houses, in considerable numbers, built by the natives for their own accommodation. It speaks of nearly 3,000,000 pages of printed matter struck off in the last year for the common use of the people. It is a great

point gained, to have school-houses, and numerous other preaching places, in the large towns and their vicinity, in which to preach the gospel regularly to the Burmans and Karens. These common and day schools, as well as the higher boarding schools, it is understood from this report, and from other sources, are in part self-sustaining, by the support received from the people in whose midst they are located. It therefore only now remains that increased expenditure should be bestowed upon the great work of preaching the gospel, and of furnishing the best means for training an adequate number of native preachers by a course of sound theological instruction.

As to the first of these points,—the increase of missionaries,—there is an evident necessity. During the past ten years there has been only one missionary designated to the work of preaching in Burmese. From present indications, it is probable that a large portion of the converted and civilized Karens who have received the gospel while residing in the British provinces on the Bengal coasts, will soon return in sufficient numbers to form Christian settlements within the limits of Burmah Proper, where, enjoying superior advantages for their national prosperity, they will probably receive such favor from the Burmese government as they have not previously known. If this state of things should come to pass, the way will most likely be very soon opened for the entrance of American missionaries once more into Burmah Proper. At all events, it is even now believed, that a missionary may be safely located at Bassein as soon as a suitable person can be placed there. There is also at this present time an urgent necessity for a missionary to the Burmans being located at Tavoy.

But even if these pressing demands in behalf of the Burmans are, for the present, entirely denied, there are hundreds of converts among the Karens, who, according to recent advices, are waiting for baptism and introduction into the fellowship and privileges of Christian churches; but who have been waiting in vain, by want of missionaries competent to give them the requisite attention. How many of such there may be, not as yet reported, who are scattered at a distance of several days' journey in the interior regions of Burmah Proper, we have no certain means of knowing.

The tribe of the Kemmees, whose remarkable history is second in interest only to that of the Karens, should have without delay one missionary set apart to the work of preaching the gospel without having his attention too much occupied with other departments of labor. Even this tribe, so recently become known to us, has now the advantage, in common with the Karens and Burmans, of having their language reduced to writing, and, to some extent, the materials of an elementary literature provided. Upon such a field thus prepared, the truths of the gospel may be scattered abundantly.

But among such a people, taught to read and partly civilized, the work of Christian evangelization may be regarded as having just begun. The last year the number of pages printed, chiefly in the Burman and Karen languages, was 970,400, and the number issued was 1,823,452; and with such a people in such a receptive state, waiting, and in many instances importunately *asking* for the gospel, who will not admit that it is now in a special manner incumbent upon us to send some more missionaries, to be engaged directly in preaching the gospel to these people, whom Christ has entrusted to our hands?

Did the limits assigned to this report allow, your Committee might present at length their views growing out of the interesting facts relating to theological instruction for the native preachers, and to the work of pastoral and itinerant preaching to which so many have been called. But our space forbids. The day schools, normal and boarding schools, are all important in their place. But these, like the department of printing, are now in such high request among the natives themselves, that they may be considered as having almost attained the point of self-sustaining support. The great demand now seems to be, a generous provision for the adequate training of a sufficient number of native preachers in theological study.

And that number to be sufficient, will soon be large. Every year will increase it. In this quarter seems to be the hope for the chief supply of evangelical laborers in time to come.

But, in the mean time, instead of stinting, we should strengthen the resources of supply. It is gratifying that some unknown individuals have consecrated the sum of \$5,000 to the special purpose of strengthening the foundations for the support of the gospel among the Karens. If no such other benefactors can be found who will take a special interest in the Burmans and Kemmees, it is to be hoped that the Board will justify the Executive Committee in making liberal provision for an adequate increase of well-qualified native preachers, and for the immediate appointment of at least two additional missionaries, one to the Burmans and the other to the Kemmees.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL SHARP,	} Committee.
ALFRED BENNETT,	
G. S. WEBB,	
J. P. TUSTIN,	
J. G. COLLOM,	

The Committee on Publications reported through Rev. J. N. Granger, chairman. The report and resolutions thereto appended were adopted and ordered to be printed.

THE POLICY TO BE PURSUED WITH REFERENCE TO THE PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS AND MISSIONARY BOOKS.

Agreeably to suggestions made in a paper presented at the last annual meeting and the instructions of the Board, the Executive Committee now submit their report on the policy to be pursued with reference to the periodical publications of the Union and missionary books.

1. *With reference to the Periodical Publications.*—The Board has repeatedly expressed the opinion that the two monthly publications are to be classed among its indispensable agencies in prosecuting the missionary work. One of these is intended to be a complete record of the history of our missionary operations abroad and at home, and the medium through which elaborate discussions of great missionary principles may be conducted. No change, perhaps, can be made for the better in its price, size or general character. The history and the principles of our cause ought to be thus recorded and discussed, and embodied in a permanent form for the instruction of men both of the present and after generations. But things which seem to be essential to the Magazine,—the character and length of its articles, its price and postage,—well nigh destroy its influence as an agent in carrying forward the home work of missions among *the masses of our people*. Nor does the Macedonian, in its present form, meet the exigency. Its size is that of a juvenile paper. Were it chiefly designed for children, it would be unnecessary to enlarge it; but to awaken in the hearts of both old and young a livelier and abiding interest in the missionary enterprise, it should be printed on better paper and on a larger sheet. Its columns should be filled with instructive and impressive missionary articles, gathered without restriction from the best sources at home and from the correspondence of missionaries abroad. Its price should not exceed \$12 per 100 copies for the year, and its circulation should be increased to the farthest extent. So far as the periodical publications of the Board are concerned, it should be the home agent of our missionary operations.

To provide such a home agent might involve the issuing of a new paper. For while the editing of the Macedonian is directed by the Board, its proprietorship, secular management and profits are in the hands of its

publisher. No contract, however, expressed or implied, binds the Board to continue its present relations to the Macedonian beyond the close of the present volume.

The proposed arrangement might also diminish the circulation of the Magazine. But it can hardly be necessary to regard this result as inevitable;—for it is scarcely credible that a smaller number than 5,000 intelligent pastors and laymen would possess themselves of a complete record of the history of our missions and the principles which govern them. But should it be otherwise, what would be lost to the *Magazine* might be gained for the cause by the augmented usefulness of an enlarged sheet.

The proposed arrangement would almost certainly involve the necessity, however, of making an important change in the mode of publishing both journals. The pecuniary inducements might not be sufficiently sure and large to lead men to publish them at their own risk, as a purely business undertaking. But both periodicals could be brought into the Missionary Rooms, and published as a part of the work which appropriately belongs there. The objections to this course would be the additional risk to be assumed by the Board, and the increased labor to be performed by its Executives. There are considerations, however, which favor the change. Every person acquainted with the subject knows that the circulation of a journal depends almost as much on the enterprise of its publisher as on the ability of its editor; and if the periodicals of the Board are agencies essential to the right prosecution of its work, they ought to be published under the influence of the same class of motives as rule its other agencies. The additional risk and labor to be incurred are of the same character as those which are sustained with reference to all its other home agencies; and it is believed that in pursuing the same policy in conducting the publications, the Board will greatly increase the influence of both on the cause of missions.

The direct pecuniary profit to the Board for the last volume of the Magazine and the Macedonian was about \$475. Of this sum, the Treasurer received from the publisher of the Magazine nearly \$425, which have been used for general missionary purposes. It may be that the periodicals, conducted as is proposed, and paying their own expenses, would show no balance on the side of profit. It is even possible that the balance for a year or two might be on the side of loss. But whatever might be the result in these respects, a liberal policy should be pursued with reference to both. They should be conducted so as to be a source neither of direct pecuniary expense nor revenue to the treasury. They should be regarded as agencies employed for the benefit of the cause of missions and its contributors;—but self-supporting agencies, and nothing more. This principle would forbid the gratuitous circulation of them except so far as it might be necessary to the increase of their subscription lists, and it would leave no room for profitless expenditure on their account. But such a principle superadded to their bearings on a great enterprise, would require their own profits to be used in indemnifying them against inevitable losses, and in delivering them free of expense to subscribers at central points in our home field, and in increasing their value as agencies in the enterprise of missions.

2. *With reference to Missionary Books.*—The interests of our cause may demand the preparation of a work on some department of its history or principles; a manuscript may be submitted to the Board, the publication of which would directly and permanently subserve our enterprise; or a book may be issued in the ordinary operations of trade, the widest circulation of which would give fresh power to the missionary spirit in the churches. Ought the Board, either by its own acts or through those of its Executives, to take measures to secure the preparation, publication or circulation of such books? Were the Board, in so doing, to make itself responsible for the statements made in any book, or to assume the pecuniary risks of its publication, or to establish a system either of gratuitous distribution, or of publication and sale as a source of direct profit to its treasury,—it should stand aloof from every operation of the kind. With one hand it

would thus seek to replenish a missionary treasury by imposing a higher tariff on missionary knowledge, and with the other it would make drafts on that same treasury for the gratuitous diffusion of books which would do better service if paid for by their readers. Risks and responsibilities, also, would be thus assumed, which might prove to be as much at variance with the provisions of the Constitution as with the dictates of enlightened economy.

But are these results necessarily involved in the exercise of any agency on the part of the Board in promoting the preparation, publication and circulation of missionary books? The time had come when it appeared to be eminently desirable that the history of our missions should be prepared, and issued in a form and at a price to place a comprehensive view of the way in which God has led them and the success with which he has crowned them, within reach of all interested in their prosperity. The work is now published; and without the slightest pecuniary risk to the Board, with no responsibility for its literary character resting elsewhere than with its author, at a price one fourth lower than is usually charged for works of the same class, and with an agreement that the Board receive a share of its profits should the sale be large. It was also believed that great and permanent benefit might be conferred on the object for which the Board exists, by spreading before pastors and laymen the "Thoughts on Missions," which had been recently published by the American Tract Society; and it was found to be practicable to accomplish this to almost any extent without an indiscriminately gratuitous circulation of the work, or of ultimate expense to the treasury.

In these instances the proof is furnished, that it is practicable for the Board to cause missionary books to be provided and published and circulated without involving itself in expense, risks or responsibility; and it is believed that the same work may be done in the same way as often as the necessity or opportunity shall occur. Reasons for so doing are to be found in the relations which the Board sustains to the enterprise of missions. If it is its province to employ suitable agencies for the prosecution of the home work of missions, why should it do otherwise than secure the help of men who will utter their glowing thoughts and their most impressive facts in thousands of families throughout the land, without calling on the treasury either for salary or travelling expenses? If the Board plants and sustains missions in different parts of the world, why should it leave permanently valuable parts of their literature to find their way to the public in forms and at prices determined solely by the pecuniary interests of individual publishers? While, therefore, objections of the gravest character stand in the way of the Board's attempting to prepare missionary books on its own responsibility, or to publish them as a source of direct pecuniary profit, or to circulate them gratuitously,—stronger reasons exist to show that the Board ought, in a way that will be free from these objections, to take such measures as shall secure to the missionary enterprise the influence of a cheap and valuable missionary literature.

The Committee would also suggest that an account be opened on the books of the Treasurer with "Publications." To this account should be credited and charged the receipts and expenses of the monthly periodicals, and of any missionary books in which the Board may have a pecuniary interest. The net profits of these publications might constitute a fund to be used in covering their losses, in promoting their interests, and in defraying the cost of extending the series of Occasional Publications;—a series which should include no other than such essays or discourses on missionary subjects as would possess practical and permanent value for gratuitous circulation. The state of the publication fund should be reported to the Board at every annual meeting; and if it were to accumulate beyond the necessities of the objects named, little difficulty would be found in reducing it.

These views of the policy to be pursued with reference to the periodical publications of the Union and missionary books, the Committee now submit to the careful consideration of the Board. The proposed policy contemplates important changes, all the details of which cannot be described in this report. But should the Committee be instructed to adopt its provisions, it could not affect the editorial care of the two monthly journals, without the specific direction of the Board; and the interests of their *publication* would be assigned to the home department of our missionary work. The volumes of the Magazine and the Macedonian, and existing contracts with their publishers, expire with the present year. It is therefore important that the policy which is to govern their publication after that time be settled by the Board at its present meeting.

On behalf of the Executive Committee;

EDW. BRIGHT, JR., *Cor. Sec. Home Dep.*

The Committee to whom was referred the report of the Executive Committee on the "Publications" of the Union, together with the paper prepared and presented by the Home Secretary, by order of the Executive Committee, on "The policy to be pursued with reference to the periodical publications of the Board and to missionary books," have attended to the duty assigned them, and respectfully present the following report:—

The portion of the Annual Report referred to this Committee exhibits the gratifying fact that the number of subscribers to the Magazine has increased during the past year, and that this periodical continues to be a source of income to the treasury of the Union. Of the Boston edition of the Macedonian, 15,000 copies have been published,—the same as last year. The balance in favor of this valuable publication is \$90,17. The monthly issue of the Cincinnati edition has been increased to 6,500 copies, at an expense, above the receipts from subscribers, of \$228,73. The Committee would respectfully ask the attention of the Board to the propriety of discontinuing the Cincinnati edition of the Macedonian. The following are among the reasons for this change.

The Macedonian of one month at Boston is reprinted the next month at Cincinnati, thereby delaying for that length of time the publication, to western readers, of whatever recent intelligence the first issue may contain.

Again:—To the extensive field of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania but one agent is assigned, who has heretofore been the editor of the Cincinnati paper. He must necessarily be kept at or near Cincinnati, to superintend the press. The Committee cannot but believe, that the agent should be permitted to travel more extensively over his field, visiting churches and Associations, which is not possible so long as he is charged with the superintendence of a monthly paper at any given point.

Add to these considerations the fact that while the Cincinnati edition is a constant source of pecuniary loss to the Board, the same number of copies (6,500) can be printed at Boston at a cost, above that of the present Boston edition, scarcely more than the cost of the paper, and can be sent in a few days, by express or otherwise, to Cincinnati for distribution; and your Committee can see no serious objection to the proposed change. The agent in the field could still labor to extend the circulation of the paper, and could, from time to time, forward to Boston communications and notices intended for western readers.

The paper of the Home Secretary referred to the Committee, sets forth the views of the Executive Committee on two important points, viz.:—the policy to be pursued with reference to the periodical publications of the Board, and with reference to the publishing of missionary books.

Respecting the first of these points, your Committee fully approve the plan recommended in this paper. Both the Magazine and the Macedonian should be the property, as well as the organs, of this Board. They should

come entirely under the control of the Executive Committee and officers, who should be responsible, not only for the matter printed, but for the style and execution of the monthly issues and their prompt delivery to subscribers. Few, probably, of the thousands who read these publications are aware, that they are either owned and published or are controlled by private individuals. What is but the reasonable supposition of the public, should be true in fact. Your Committee recommend that a monthly publication of the size and character contemplated in the Secretary's paper, be commenced at the close of the present volume of the *Macedonian*, at a price however, if possible, not exceeding the present price of that periodical. They recommend that this paper, together with the *Magazine*, be hereafter published as well as edited by the executive officers of the Board; the arrangement to commence at the time the present contracts shall expire.

On the other point presented to the notice of the Board, the policy to be pursued with reference to the publication of missionary books, the views presented in the "paper" are satisfactory to your Committee. Under no circumstances ought the Union to become a publication Society. It should take no risks, assume no responsibilities, of this character. Yet the commanding position which this Society occupies, may often enable its Executive to encourage the publication of works of lasting value to the cause of Christian missions; to rescue from oblivion the holiest meditations and maturest reflections of missionaries, and to fix upon living writers in this country, who are best adapted by their talents, knowledge and missionary spirit, to meet some particular want in our churches at home, by discussing and illustrating some period of missionary history, or some point in the missionary argument. Under such circumstances, no restrictions should be placed upon the Executive Committee and officers, save such as will leave the authors and the publishers solely responsible for the literary character of the works and for the pecuniary risks attending their publication.

That the Board can do much in the home work of missions, by encouraging the preparation of suitable missionary works, while yet they assume none of the responsibilities of authorship or of publishing, is illustrated in the instance of Professor Gammell's *History*. This work was undertaken at the request of the Executive Committee. They were able to render valuable assistance, by opening to the author the journals and reports of missionaries and other papers on file at the Missionary Rooms. The work is now published, in an attractive form, at an unusually low price, without any expense to the Board, and with an agreement on the part of the publishers that the Board shall receive a share of the profits, should the sale be large. In other cases which may occur, the Executive Committee should be at liberty to pursue the same general policy which has governed them in this instance.

In no case, however, should this work, even within the limits your Committee have indicated, become a prominent one with the Executive. It should only be occasional, and from some strong necessity which is widely felt. It should ever be second in importance to the other agencies employed in the home work.

In accordance with the views here expressed, the Committee present the following resolutions, which they recommend to be adopted by the Board.

1. *Resolved*, That the *Magazine*, and a monthly paper to supply the place of the *Macedonian*, be published by the Executive Committee, after the contracts with the present publishers of those periodicals shall have expired.

2. *Resolved*, That this Board approve of the policy which the Executive Committee have adopted heretofore, respecting the publication of missionary books, as that policy is set forth in the paper on this subject; and that the Committee be encouraged to adopt a similar course in future, whenever, after prayerful consideration, they believe that they can thus render the most assistance in their power to the cause of missions; provided, however, that in every such instance, the Committee are careful to see that

none of the pecuniary risks of the publication of books are assumed by this Board.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES N. GRANGER,	} Committee.
ISAAC DAVIS,	
SEWALL S. CUTTING,	
JNO. LANSING BURROWS,	
S. W. ADAMS,	

The Committee on Agencies reported through Rev. E. Hutchinson, chairman. After some discussion the report was recommitted.

The Committee on Finances reported through W. Bucknell, Jr., Esq., chairman. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

Your Committee have examined the means and operations of the Missionary Union for the past year with much interest.

The increase of contributions, the gradual diminution of the debt, the extension of its operations, the cheerful response of its patrons in *past* need, all encourage the hope under God of its future success.

The statements of the Treasurer and the balance sheet of the business of the Union, give evidence of the fidelity of the Executive Committee and the reasonable economy of its management.

Permit us to ask the friends of the Union and patrons of this Christian enterprise, if we have not reason to thank God that our feeble efforts have been so signally blessed; and, in obedience to our Savior's command, "Go preach my gospel," have they not yet sanctified time, talents and property in the hands of *living executors*, and are they not now ready, by the help of God, systematically and liberally to devote it in *seconding* the command of our Savior, until our *life members* shall be increased a thousand fold. Let us pray that the light of the gospel may pervade all nations, and darkness be driven away.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. BUCKNELL, JR.,	} Committee.
ANTHONY COLBY,	
DANIEL SANDERSON,	
BYRON GREENOUGH,	
SAMUEL SMITH,	

Hon. Isaac Davis, of Mass., offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to report at the next annual meeting of the Board, whether any improvement in the present plan of raising funds for the Union can be made, and, if so, report a plan.

The resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of W. Bucknell, Jr., Esq., of Penn., the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to gather, during the present year, all the information in their power in relation to the amount of moneys contributed for benevolent objects by the converts at the different stations now occupied by the missionaries of this Union.

The Committee on the Means by which the Home Work of Missions should be conducted in the Churches, reported through Rev. R. H. Neale, chairman. The recommendation and report were adopted and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on "The Means essential to the right prosecution of the Missionary Work in Churches," and to whom was submitted a paper on this subject, written by the Home Secretary, beg leave to report:—

That they have read the document and regard it as containing suggestions of the greatest practical importance to the churches and to the cause of missions at the present time. It embodies the results of the Secretary's own experience, stating such means as have occurred to him while in the performance of his official duties and from free and frequent consultation with pastors, as being the wisest and most efficient.

The Committee fully accord with the sentiments expressed, and would recommend that the paper be reported to the Union, accompanied with the request that it be read and made the subject of a special conference at their meeting on Friday morning.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. H. NEALE, *Chairman.*

The Committee on Siam, China, Assam and Teloo goo Missions reported through Rev. R. Babcock, D. D., chairman. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.*

The Committee on European Missions reported through Rev. G. B. Ide, D. D., chairman.

During the discussion on the report, the Board adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M. Prayer by Rev. D. Packer, of Vermont.

3 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, and the services were introduced with prayer by Rev. H. Seaver, of Massachusetts.

The discussion on the report of the Committee on European Missions was resumed, and on motion the report was received, and referred to the special consideration of the Executive Committee.

The Committee on the Votes on Altering the Constitution reported through Hon. A. Colby, chairman.

REPORT ON THE QUESTION OF ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION.

The report presented and the circular adopted at the last annual meeting of the Board, on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, have been sent to members of the Union agreeably to what was understood to be the instructions of the Board. The circular has been addressed to about 1,700 members; and the question, Are you in favor of so amending the Third Article of the Constitution that annual memberships may be created by the payment of fifty dollars? has been answered affirmatively or negatively by 831 members. The result is as follows:—

Of members in Maine,	26	answer Yes and	32	No.
" " " New Hampshire,	22	" " " "	17	"
" " " Vermont,	12	" " " "	11	"
" " " Massachusetts,	74	" " " "	100	"
" " " Rhode Island,	10	" " " "	46	"
" " " Connecticut,	30	" " " "	15	"
" " " New York,	135	" " " "	108	"
" " " New Jersey,	15	" " " "	21	"
" " " Pennsylvania,	24	" " " "	43	"
" " " Delaware,	4	" " " "		

* See Appendix.

Of members in Ohio,	36	answer	Yes	and	14	No.
“ “ “ Indiana,	3	“	“	“	3	“
“ “ “ Illinois,	5	“	“	“	4	“
“ “ “ Michigan,	11	“	“	“	3	“
“ “ “ Wisconsin,	4	“	“	“	“	“
“ “ “ Other States,	1	“	“	“	2	“

Of the whole number who have voted, 412 answer Yes and 419 No;—showing a majority of seven against the proposed amendment. Of those voting in the affirmative, forty-one qualify their vote by declaring themselves satisfied with the Constitution as it is, but consent to the change for the sake of peace; and seven by expressing a preference for a lower sum than fifty dollars for annual membership.

Accompanying this statement is a list of the members of the Union, with the answers of such as have given their vote, and a communication addressed to the Board by members in Albany, N. Y.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDW. BRIGHT, Jr., *Cor. Sec. Home Dep.*

The Committee to whom was referred the examination of the votes on altering the Constitution, would respectfully present the following report:—

It is the opinion of this Committee that the facts ascertained by the protracted and repeated correspondence and discussion on this subject, sufficiently indicate that the Board would be less justifiable in assuming the serious and critical responsibility of recommending a change in the Third Article of the Constitution, than at any former period since its adoption. The votes obtained as the result of the correspondence of the Home Secretary during the past year, show an actual majority of seven, who without any qualification are opposed to any change. Of those who returned an answer in favor of the proposed alteration, forty-one signified their personal preference for the Constitution as it is, and only consented to render their votes in favor of a change, on the supposition that it might possibly indulge the preferences of those who were known to be strenuously in favor of a change. Besides those who returned an answer in favor of establishing annual memberships for fifty dollars each, there have been seventeen members of the Union who expressed their desire to make an alteration in favor of annual memberships for ten dollars each.

These are all the facts submitted to the attention of this Committee by the correspondence referred to; and it now only remains for this Committee to present their own opinion to this Board on the subject, as it is now brought before their attention.

Your Committee do not deem it in any manner incumbent upon them to examine the merits of the main subject itself; inasmuch as, in their opinion, the reasons on both sides of the matter were fully detailed in the able report adopted and published by the Board at their last annual meeting. They would also remind the Board that the question has been repeatedly discussed for three successive years, ever since the Constitution was adopted; and in various ways all the considerations seem to have been advanced, on both sides of the subject, which properly belong to it. Only 831 members of the Union, out of the 1,700 who were addressed according to the resolution adopted at the last annual meeting, have returned any definite answer to the questions proposed to them; leaving of this number 869, who by their silence are presumed to signify their acquiescence in whatever course of action the Board may recommend to them to adopt. In the judgment of this Committee, nearly all who would feel any anxiety in favor of a change, have improved the opportunity which has been given them during the past year to express their wishes on this subject. Your Committee are, therefore, fully of the opinion, that a majority of those who have responded to the inquiries addressed to them, would prefer to leave

the Constitution unaltered; and as the subject has now been discussed in a manner so thorough and prolonged, they can conceive of no other method by which the preferences of the members of the Union can be more fully ascertained. And as the Union can make no alteration in the Constitution except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting, and only upon the recommendation of the Board of Managers, your Committee do not believe that the Union is now prepared to proceed to any change in view of the facts before them; while the large expense of time and money involved in such a correspondence as was conducted during the past year by the Home Secretary with the members of the Union, would seem to render it improper to resort to such a similar expensive experiment for another year. In view of these facts, your Committee would now recommend that the subject referred to, on the proposed alteration of the Third Article of the Constitution, be indefinitely postponed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ANTHONY COLBY,	} Committee.
ISAAC DAVIS,	
ALFRED BENNETT,	
GEO. I. MILES,	
J. P. TUSTIN,	}

The recommendation submitted by the Committee, for the indefinite postponement of the proposed alteration of the Constitution, was adopted; and it was directed that the report be presented to the Union as expressive of the decision of the Board on this subject.

The Committee on the Due Gradation of Missionary Labor, reported through Rev. S. F. Smith. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

FOR WHAT DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR ARE MISSIONARIES AT THE PRESENT TIME MOST NEEDED? OR, THE DUE GRADATION OF MISSIONARY LABOR.

At the last annual meeting a paper was submitted on the "Foreign Expenditures of the Union, and the policy to be pursued therein the ensuing five years." The expenditures were classed in five departments;—of missionaries, native laborers, schools, publications and contingencies;—and the several sums were specified, which were supposed to be requisite in each for the then current year. With regard to the policy to be pursued in subsequent years, the Committee attempted little more than to indicate, in brief terms, what in their judgment ought to be *mainly* sought; and then the proper condition to its attainment.

It was stated that a "prominent and indispensable feature of our policy must be the sending out of new missionaries," rather than to expand operations in the publication or school department;—maintaining, however, a due proportion of native laborers;—and that the appropriate condition to this increase of the number of missionaries would be a correspondent increase of our annual income.

To provide the means for adding to the number of missionaries by reducing expenditures in other departments, it was argued, would be exceedingly disastrous to the missions; and, unless reduction were pushed to a virtual abandonment of those departments, not more disastrous than vain. The amount to be gathered up from such a process would be inconsiderable, compared with the aggregate cost of sending new missionaries, even were no account made of injury sustained by the departments subjected to reduction.

Assuming the justness of the positions maintained in the paper alluded to, both as to the object to be prosecuted and the condition, we proceed to exhibit more fully than was then practicable, what is the service or department of labor for which additional missionaries were and are needed. And

the Committee are the more inclined to do this, inasmuch as, from the brevity with which the subject was treated last year, their views were liable to misconstruction as to the *due gradation of missionary labor*.

The object of the Missionary Union is "to diffuse the knowledge of the religion of Jesus Christ by means of missions;" and whatever instrument or method of operation comports with and subserves these means and object, comes within its scope. The head and chief of the instrumentalities employed, is preaching,—the oral dispensation of the gospel. The commission was, "Go, *preach* the gospel to every creature;" "by the foolishness of *preaching* it hath pleased God to save them that believe." The action of the Board and its Executives has uniformly recognized this preëminence of the preacher's office in the missionary enterprise. Of the seventy-nine missionary brethren sent beyond sea, all but seven were at the time of departure ordained ministers, whose calling of God, according to their professed convictions and in the judgment of the churches and their brethren, was to *preach the gospel*; and of the seven,—one a physician, five printers, and one a machinist,—two have subsequently been inducted into the gospel ministry. Of the fifty-four missionaries now connected with the Board, including the Indian Missions, all but five are preachers of the gospel. This uniformity, approaching so near to invariableness, in appointing *preachers* to the missionary work, and based as it is on the commission given by Christ, denotes preëminently two things. It imports what is the interpretation given by the Board and their Committee to the great commission, and next with what simplicity of purpose they have endeavored to carry it into effect. It indicates with no less directness the proper province or calling of the missionary. The terms *missionary* and *preacher* are, with us, all but synonymous. Discrepancy is the exception. And hence if the missionary is not a preacher, and if he does not moreover "wait on his ministering," preaching the gospel with all diligence and making thus *full proof* of his ministry, there must be an imperative *cause*; a cause that can and ought to be distinctly stated; or his mission fails. Hence, too, unless a cause to the contrary can be alleged, the department of labor for which new missionaries are needed, must of *right* and *course* be that of *preaching*. This work is first and last, the Alpha and the Omega of the missionary enterprise; the first to be attempted, the last to be set aside.

But while preëminence is duly given to the preacher's office, there are subordinate services which must be rendered by the missionary, or the object of his enterprise cannot be fully gained. Subsidiary to the preaching of the gospel and next to claim the mind and heart of the missionary, is, by general consent, the *translating, printing and circulating the written* word. The written word, translated, must be given to all lands; and who shall give it but the missionary? To this work, so difficult, so necessary, so fraught with blessings to present and future generations, the missionary, left to his own perception of duty or set apart to the service by his brethren, has, in numerous cases, appropriated some portion of time and toil; in several instances, where duty and necessity constrained to it, he has expended years of unremitted labor; and translations of the scriptures, in whole or in part, by missionaries of the Union, have been made and printed in Burman, Karen Sgau and Pwo, Peguan, Siamese, Chinese, Assamese, Bassa, Cherokee, Ottawa, Shawanoe and Ojibwa. In the two dialects of Karen, in the Bassa, and in the Kemnec and the Salong, they have executed also the preliminary task of reducing the spoken language to writing; and in others have laboriously toiled in compiling vocabularies, dictionaries, grammars, reading books, &c. With the translating of the scriptures has been connected the preparation and publishing of religious tracts. On these and other valuable works a large proportion of the missionaries have incidentally bestowed some time and labor; for many of the more appropriate and idiomatic tracts and books, we are indebted to female assistant missionaries. Two only of the missionaries, however, Messrs. Judson and Wade, are set apart to preliminary service; and they but temporarily,

and not to the abandonment of preaching. To the work of translating the scriptures the missionaries especially designated, are four,—Messrs. Mason, Brown, Jones and Goddard; and there are several who render important occasional aid.

The third department of labor devolved on missionaries, is *teaching*, restricting the term to *schools*. The form and extent of school organization proper to be attempted in the process of evangelizing a heathen tribe or people, vary with time and circumstance. The first and simplest form, growing out of the necessities of missions, is the gathering together of adult converts, undisciplined, uninformed, and encumbered with duties and cares incident to adult age, but more intelligent than their fellows; and the imparting to them, at intervals and as they have capacity to receive, the fundamental and elementary truths and principles pertaining to the gospel ministry. Instances of this character are to be found in the so called schools for native assistants, as at Tavoy and Sandoway. A second stage is when candidates for the ministry can be brought together at an earlier age, and may thereby, or from whatever cause, receive instruction uninterruptedly and for a longer period, as in the Karen Theological Seminary at Maulmain. These two classes of schools are alike designed for the training of a native ministry, and differ solely in the particulars indicated,—the character and circumstances of the pupils, and the completeness and effectiveness of their course of training. A further advance is the instituting of preparatory or normal schools, the design of which is to fit a younger class of pious students, by thorough training, for the various departments of native labor; and especially such as are evidently called of God to the ministerial work, for a fuller realization of the benefits of the theological seminary, and thereby, ultimately, for an abler discharge of the duties of the Christian ministry. The propriety and importance of maintaining these several classes of schools, so far as pupils of suitable qualifications can be gathered, may be estimated by the value of a well-trained native ministry. Their claims may be secondary to preaching and translating, in the order of time, being less immediately available; but are not secondary in directness and force. Missionaries may *introduce* the gospel to pagan nations; but its universal diffusion and its transmission to future generations must be devolved on laborers raised from among themselves. This necessity of employing native labor is recognized by the Lord of missions; who distributes among heathen converts his ascension gifts,—“some prophets, some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers;”—and in the provisions which we make for their suitable training, so that they shall be “workmen that need not to be ashamed,” we do but follow the consentaneous teachings of His Spirit, His providence and His word.

To the department of teaching belongs a second order of schools, such as boarding or high schools or orphan institutions; whose claims to a free and generous support are less obvious to determine. Of their general utility, if well conducted, there can be no just question. The difficulty is to ascertain their *relative* importance as touching the *grand* design of missions, in connection also with their comparative expensiveness.

Their expensiveness may be regarded in two aspects; 1st, the labor which they impose upon the missionary, and which, of course, is so much withdrawn from other fields of usefulness,—and 2d, the pecuniary cost of their support. With respect to the labor devolved on the missionary, careful investigation, it is believed, will shew,—at least in the few cases which exist in our connection,—that in comparison with labor elsewhere bestowed in the missions, it has been well remunerated. Taking into account simply the *conversions* which have occurred in schools, the superintendents and teachers have had signal and numerous occasions for gratulation and devout praise. Witness the Karen Boarding Schools, the Maulmain Burmese High School, the Nowgong Orphan Institution and the Bassa Boarding School. It is hardly too much to say, that in this single respect alone,—the multiplication of converts,—the missionary could not have

been employed more effectively. The school room has, in truth, been the house of God, the teacher God's minister, the pupils hearers and worshippers, the Holy Spirit the renewer and sanctifier. And thus, if we take into consideration the character of these youthful converts;—the boarding school, high school, or orphan institution has become to some extent a normal or preparatory school for the training of native assistants, and to the same extent has won an additional title to support. Nor are we to overlook another element in the usefulness of schools of this character, that they tend to gather for the missionary *adult* hearers of the truth, and to conciliate their attention and trustful regard. As to pecuniary expensiveness, where the number of pupils is large, the aggregate outlay for instruction and support, including buildings, may be rated, in general, as equal to that for the missionary in charge. It should be noted, however, that much of the cost of boarding schools has been defrayed by local residents, at whose suggestion they have sometimes been originated, and who are in favorable circumstances to appreciate their benefits. On the other hand, the aid thus given has been, from incidental causes, injuriously variable; at one time covering almost the entire cost of the establishment, and at another verging toward the opposite extreme of abandonment.

It would be an exceedingly painful question, and in a practical view might be as perplexing as painful were it forced upon us;—Shall the boarding schools now in charge of the missions be broken up? Conceding the inexpediency of *originating* such establishments in a time of pecuniary embarrassment, and while different departments of labor rest their claims upon their own intrinsic merits simply, regard must be had to various other considerations in the question of the continuance or abandonment of those which, in various ways, have come already into existence. A valuable outlay of capital in buildings and other preparations, to be sacrificed in case of abandonment, would be the least powerful dissuasive. A weightier consideration would be the influence of such a withdrawal on the surrounding heathen, on the missionary himself, and on his supporters. A retrograde step in the missionary work, at whatever point, can hardly fail to be injurious. God has made no provision for it. It forms no part of the plan. Measures should be carefully taken, advances warily made, but the foot once planted is not to be hurriedly withdrawn. It might also be matter of grave reflection whether and how far an obligation had been incurred with respect to the individuals or bodies by whose generous coöperation the institutions have thus far been sustained. This could not be construed into a necessity to perpetuate these institutions at whatever sacrifice, but would authorize at least a measurable expectation that they would not be lightly cast off. As an alternative to the extreme measure of abandonment and in case of urgency, it might be found on advisement to be a wiser course, to restrict the expenditures in this department within narrower bounds; yet so as not to compromise its successful prosecution.

There is a *third* order of schools,—common or day schools; which are designed for the more general diffusion of elementary knowledge, secular or religious, among a people; and for their gradual elevation to the level of civilized and Christian communities. Not native preachers only,—the *masses* must be educated, taught to read, to reflect, to reason, to search for themselves the sacred scriptures, and for themselves to devise and execute ways and measures of social, moral and spiritual advancement. But not the uneducated masses, not even the partially enlightened few can appreciate the benefits of mental culture, can clearly apprehend what culture means; much less can they divine the appropriate process, or put themselves self-moved to its accomplishment. The *missionary* must plan, the missionary must arouse and enlighten. The people must be *taught* the value of letters and *inclined* to seek after knowledge. And this is, confessedly, a part of the missionary's office; not first, not second to command his thought, but nevertheless holding place with other forms of missionary labor, to be accomplished in its own due time. The problem here is, not

whether, but when, how, to what extent? Is the missionary not overtaken with more imperative duties? Will the people receive the service, will they bear it forward, will they at no distant day take the charge of it to themselves? What demands does it make on the mission treasury? Regard must be had to the *relative* utility or need; not merely to the absolute. Educational establishments of the class here alluded to, however indispensable to the substantial and permanent advancement of a people, lie nevertheless on the outer range of missionary operations, and the occasions which will justify their maintenance to the prejudice of any other department of labor, must be rare.

From the views which have now been presented it must be sufficiently apparent, what in the judgment of the Executive Committee is the due gradation of missionary service; and, also, to what form of labor preëminently the missionary may be expected to apply himself, when the circumstances of his position leave him free to prosecute his work in his chosen way. He was appointed to do the work of an evangelist, as one called to it of God; he has accepted the commission and loves the work; if turned aside to other avocations, it is *for imperative cause*; and it is only in the urgency of that cause he finds either his motive or his justification.

It must be equally apparent what, in general, the Committee would deem the proper order of retrenchment, in case of a reduction of operations compelled by a deficiency of funds; the whole number of missions being retained. Excision must begin with the elementary or common schools, and thence ascend to other departments of labor in the reverse order in which they have now been considered; but the minuter details of the reluctant process may be deferred until the necessity of reduction has fully come.

It only remains, in closing this paper, to state summarily for what department of labor additional missionaries are now needed.

The translating of scriptures, so far as concerns the present missions of the Union, is nearly done. The Burman bible was published long since. The Karen bible, it is expected, will be completed within two years. The Peguan, Siamese and Assamese New Testament are printed, and parts of the Chinese scriptures. Portions of the Bassa New Testament have been prepared; and in the American Indian languages, nearly all has been accomplished which it was contemplated should be done. The work which remains to be executed in this department, can, for the greater part, be performed by those who have it now in hand. If in one or another language a helper is called for, then, so far as the call is answered, the present translator can be released for other service. Some revision, however, may be required of the Teloogoo scriptures, and translators are still to be provided for the Bassas, and, perhaps, for the Salongs and the Kemmees. Remarks of like import, substantially, might be made in regard to other publications. Little help, comparatively, in addition to what is already provided, will be needed for years in the preparation of books and tracts. So of schools for native preachers, of all grades, and of boarding schools, &c. If brethren now devoted to the higher departments of instruction are disabled by sickness or removed by death, their places must be supplied. But, till then, additional supplies of labor or money, *except for the direct preaching of the gospel*, will not be large. What we now need is *preachers,—evangelists*,—who shall give themselves to *prayer and the ministry of the word*, teaching publicly and from house to house, and testifying both to Jew and Gentile, Mohammedan and Pagan, repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. All which is respectfully submitted.

By the Executive Committee;

S. PECK, Cor. Sec. For. Dep.

The Committee to whom it was assigned to consider the subject of the Due Gradation of Missionary Labor, report as follows:—

In general, we deem the views contained in the report of the Foreign Secretary as highly judicious and proper. The order there indicated is

the order which God has established ;—1. The preaching of the gospel is the missionary's great work. It stands forth prominently above all other modes of doing good, as God's appointed method for the conversion of the world. This is that to which the minister is called by the Holy Ghost. It is the service to which he is consecrated by conditions which do not permit him to make this work second to any thing else. The heathen nations in the days of the apostles needed literary instruction as much as the heathen do now. Yet the apostles in no instance turned aside from the preaching of the gospel to teach the ignorant ; and, after their example, the preaching of the word should be made the great, prominent, and absorbing work of every minister of the gospel who is sent to the heathen.

2. Of the importance of the translation of the Scriptures there can be but one opinion. The Committee cannot but congratulate the Board on the favorable progress already made in this work. For the accomplishment of this work a peculiar order of talent is requisite ; and so nearly is it connected with the missionary service, and with our obligations to the world, that it can be deemed no dereliction of duty for any missionary, possessing the requisite qualifications, to be set apart to so important a service.

3. The principal question of difficulty relates to the proper degree of attention to be given to schools of different orders, the theological, the normal, the boarding and common schools. Of the importance of the theological school, for the training of native preachers, there can be no question. It is nearly connected with the dearest interests of the missions. If the missionary churches are gradually to come under the charge of a native ministry, it is of vital importance that that ministry should be trained up with the greatest diligence in the principles of divine truth and sound doctrine. And the time expended by the ordained missionary in so training them is evidently nothing but an occasion of daily preaching to an assembly of growing and enlightened Christians, every one of whom will carry forth the results of such instruction and diffuse the divine elements received among the masses of the surrounding heathen.

It is more difficult to come to a satisfactory result as to the common, boarding and day schools. Confessedly useful as they are, in a subsidiary view, to the missionary work, they are and ought ever to be put last in the circle of missionary efforts. If retrenchment at any time be necessary, it should be commenced here. If the question of enlargement arises, enlargement in points more directly belonging to the preaching of the gospel should be preferred, rather than the outlay of greater power here. It is an important consideration that while common schools may do much to prepare the common mind for the seed of the gospel, this sort of preparation is not absolutely essential. It is *divine* truth that converts the soul ; and God operates often to convert the soul which is buried almost in the deepest darkness, as to all matters pertaining to intellectual progress and development. Often, the grace of the Holy Spirit, communicated to the soul, lets in upon it the very first ray of intellectual light, and prepares the way for the ingress of knowledge. If the heathen are made Christian converts, common knowledge will, through the influence of the missionary teachers, gradually and surely distil upon them. Science follows in the train of Christianity far more readily than Christianity in the train of science. And we submit whether the cases of hopeful conversion which have so often occurred in the missionary schools are not to be traced more to the perpetual Christian instruction enjoyed in those schools, than to the literary instruction, which, in some views of the case, might be regarded as preparing its way.

We would suggest, that, while nothing be abandoned which has already been commenced, new efforts of this sort, especially where they are expensive, should be sparingly undertaken ;—and that, where schools are undertaken, there be as great concentrateness as possible,—two or more schools being, in no instance, established, where, by a little inconvenience to the pupils, one would answer equally well the end in view. Many things that are to be learned as an intellectual discipline and for the purpose of pre-

paring the heathen mind for the gospel, may be safely left to books, and to the gradual influence going out from the missionaries, and the native preachers who have enjoyed their more immediate instruction.

G. S. WEBB,	} Committee.
S. F. SMITH,	
T. F. CALDICOTT,	
J. G. WARREN,	
A. P. MASON,	

The Committee on the Bassa Mission reported through Rev. E. Lathrop, chairman. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the report of the Executive Committee which relates to the Bassa Mission, would respectfully present the following:—

It is with mingled emotions of sorrow and joy that your Committee have reviewed the dealings of Providence toward this mission during the past year,—sorrow at the painful dispensations which have reduced the number of faithful laborers in this interesting field, and joy at the success which, notwithstanding the embarrassments of the mission, has crowned its comparatively feeble efforts.

The report makes mention of the death of the Rev. Ivory Clarke, who, through ten years of active and laborious service, had succeeded, with the divine blessing, in removing some of the most formidable impediments to the spread of the gospel in that benighted land, and who, with his worthy coadjutors, had evinced a degree of apostolic zeal rarely surpassed in the history of our missions.

On the other hand your Committee notice, with great satisfaction, that the work to which Clarke and Crocker and other devoted laborers so cheerfully gave themselves, has not been permitted to languish through any want of interest or energy on the part of the survivors in the field. The native assistants have nobly borne up under the pressure of many discouragements, and the gospel is still preached to the perishing, and the seed sown in tears is already producing a precious harvest to the praise of the divine glory. Nine Bassa youths are reported as having been hopefully converted during the past year; and in other aspects the mission shows as many signs of promise as at any former period of its history.

In the opinion of your Committee the Mission to the Bassas should not be abandoned nor neglected. A large outlay is not now demanded for this field, but “the things that remain” require to be strengthened. In the language of the Executive Board, “The way is open for the speedy introduction of the gospel among the people. What they need are men to convey it to them; men full of faith and of the Holy Ghost.” May we not hope that such men are now being prepared to enter into the labors of our fallen brethren?

Your Committee cannot better close their report than by reiterating what may be appropriately regarded as the dying appeal of the lamented Clarke, communicated in the last Annual Report of the Board. “We doubt not the Board are doing all their means will allow for the heathen. But when we hear them say that other missions ought to be strengthened, and say nothing of Africa’s needs, and see our appropriations constantly diminishing, we are disheartened. We have no thought of abandoning Africa while the Lord gives us any strength. We have learned to labor amidst discouragements, to bear privations and neglect; but we are constrained to express our convictions and to plead for Africa. We renew our petitions; we ask only one faithful missionary. We implore it as the only means of not losing what you have expended and sacrificed. We bespeak it in the behalf of

these young men, who are laboring for the salvation of their fellow-men; in behalf of the poor heathen; in honor of the blessed Redeemer."

Your Committee, in conclusion, would recommend that prudent measures be adopted for the speedy reinforcement of the Bassa Mission.

EDWARD LATHROP, *Chairman.*

The Committee on Indian Missions reported through Rev. Ira Chase, D. D., chairman. The report was recommended.

The Committee on Comparative Claims of Missions to reinforcement, reported through Rev. J. N. Granger. The report and the paper on which it is based were referred to the new Board.

The Committee on Obituaries reported through Rev. L. Porter, chairman. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

Your Committee on Obituary Notices have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report:—

Our subject leads us to speak of death. This is an event from which the human heart instinctively recoils. It is associated in every mind with pain, deprivation and sorrow. The mother presses her babe to her heart with a stronger grasp, as she hears the tramp of the horses drawing the body of some one through the thronged streets to the silent grave. And the man of business is often arrested in the rush of his prosperous career, by the thought that all his possessions must soon glide away from his control, and he enter into far different scenes and pursuits. The heathen shudder in view of death. It is to them the end of all joy. They know what they leave behind; but what they are to meet hereafter is painfully uncertain. It may be non-existence. It may be revival into some degraded form of life. It may be such miseries as their guilty consciences assure them they deserve. Or it may possibly be an elysium of voluptuous delights. Yet the wisest of them spoke the general sentiment of antiquity, when he said in the dying hour, "I am about to take a leap in the dark."

To nominal Christians also, death is a fearful event, which they habitually exclude from their thoughts, and which they would fain persuade themselves does not belong to their history. Or it is so remote, in their case, as to require no present preparation to meet it. Hence they surrender themselves to the duties and pleasures of the passing hour, until summoned, perhaps without one moment's serious thought, into the presence of their Judge.

But the real Christian, whose daily conversation is in heaven, is enabled to triumph over the fear of death. It is not to him the king of terrors. The gospel has uncrowned this mighty king, before whom the nations tremble. It has broken his sceptre. It has spread seraphic smiles over his face, given heavenly music to his voice, and placed in his body the warm heart of a friend. Thousands of the young, the beautiful and the affluent, who have enjoyed all that makes this life alluring, as well as other thousands far less favorably situated, through faith in Jesus Christ have triumphantly taken the cold hand of death in theirs, and have gone with him down into the sepulchre as to a beloved home. Every day the church on earth sends more than one life-member to the skies.

During the past year one of this Board, the venerable and beloved Nathaniel Kendrick, D. D., has been called to his rest and reward. He was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost. He was a standard bearer in the church militant, and the banner of love, which he carried, was always seen aloft, whether the sun shone or the tempest howled. He was distinguished for the wisdom of his counsels, for the courteousness of his spirit, and for the energy and simplicity of his faith. Although no longer permitted here to aid in the conversion of a world to God, we doubt not he is allowed to behold the results of the missionary enterprise, and to share in wel-

coming the redeemed of the Lord, from every nation, as they successively arrive at their mansions in heaven.

Three missionaries of the Union have also been called, by their divine Master, from their toils to their recompense, since our last meeting.

Rev. Ivory Clarke, of the Bassa Mission, for ten years a devoted servant of Christ on the pestilential coast of Africa, has finished his work. Although repeatedly invited by the Executive Committee to return to this country for a season, he could not be persuaded to do so until nature, completely prostrated, made a return impracticable. He died upon the ocean waves. His body was committed to the deep, where it will remain until the "sea gives up its dead." Who will take his place on that vast and mysterious continent, which has been so fatal to the traveller, to the merchant, to the warrior and to the missionary? Who will seize his fallen torch, raise it on high, and bear it until death through the gloom of Africa?

Mrs. Anna A. Stevens Johnson, of the China Mission, and Mrs. Caroline Baldwin Jencks, of the Siam Mission, have also ascended the path of life. If any path from earth to heaven is more bright, more beautiful, more holy, more glorious than any other, it is that missionary path of life up which holy women ascend from heathendom to God. It is that once untrodden path amid whose holy scenes the sainted spirits of Mrs. Judson and Mrs. Newell were the pioneers, in modern times, and in which they have been followed by an increasing company. Who will catch the floating mantles of these departed sisters and wear them well and follow them through their path of life to their home in heaven?

Brethren of the missionary Board, these instances of mortality suggest to us and to the churches the *certainty of death*. This little band have gone to their graves in Asia, Africa and America. Travel where we may, let scenes and persons be ever so strange, we shall every where recognize one solemnly familiar face. It is the face of death. Let us travel around the globe, ever so much alone, and we shall have one travelling companion who never leaves us. It is death. He is with us by sea and by land, and goes with us into all companies and interferes in all plans.

This little band was formed also of the old and of the young, of males and of females. Death to them is a past event. They can now look back upon it, as on a dark, retiring cloud, which can never more rise over their horizon and obscure the brightness of their eternal day. But to us it is still a future event, and it may be very near. At our next anniversary another Committee on Obituary Notices will undoubtedly be raised, and who of us now planning and praying and giving, in this Christian land, or toiling on heathen shores for the salvation of earth's perishing myriads, will be named in it, is wisely concealed. But, in view of our speedy departure, let us not defer until to-morrow any duty which can be done to-day, for to-morrow is the tomb of many a good intention.

In conclusion, allow your Committee to suggest that the assurances of the deep and affectionate sympathy of this Board be presented to the families and friends of the deceased.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the Committee,

LEMUEL PORTER, *Chairman*.

The Committee on Agencies, to whom the report made this morning was recommitted, reported through Rev. E. Hutchinson, chairman. The report and recommendation were adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Agencies beg leave to present the following report:—

The work of Agencies is vitally connected with the very existence of our missions, for it comprehends the whole operations of the home field. To speak, therefore, of dispensing with Agencies, is to speak of abandoning all

those labors which spread missionary light, which multiply missionary funds, and which secure missionary prayer. Agencies must be employed, or the missionary enterprise cannot go on.

And, in the opinion of your Committee, the great body of Christian pastors are the very agents needed in this work. It is for them, not only to preach the gospel to the destitute, but to do their utmost to bring the whole strength of Zion to bear upon the world's salvation. Sustaining as they do to the church a most sacred and intimate relation, and wielding over their particular flocks a mightier influence than all others united, they are solemnly called upon to train their people to the great work of evangelizing the world. And a most fearful responsibility rests upon that pastor who does nothing to enlist the energies of his people in the work of missions.

Your Committee believe that the truly missionary pastor will usually have a missionary church, be he in the city or in the country, in the home or the foreign field. He preaches Christ crucified, which preaching most effectually develops the missionary spirit; he keeps his people familiar with the wants and woes of the world; and he will not be satisfied till some system is adopted by which every member of the flock shall be a helper in the work. And when all the pastors *shall* thus recognize the home work of missions as a part of their pastoral labors, then will our excellent brethren no longer be called to leave their families and flocks to do the work of collecting agents. But, until then, other agents beside pastors are indispensable.

And your Committee would especially inquire whether the present system of Agencies may not be modified, and made more efficient;—whether agents should not be placed in different districts, at a few central points, whose duty it shall be to coöperate with the pastors throughout their districts, by visiting the churches, circulating periodicals, and by every other practicable means, *with the view of introducing some system of benevolent action into every church.* Might we not hope that some plan like this would bring larger returns, and tend to prepare the way for that time when our churches, like the church of Corinth, shall make up their bounty beforehand, in readiness for the calls of benevolence.

Your Committee recommend that the Executive Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying our system of Agencies, and report at the next Annual Meeting of the Board.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. HUTCHINSON, *Chairman.*

The resolution offered by Hon. Isaac Davis, of Mass., and laid on the table, was called up for consideration, and was adopted. (p. 203.)

Resolved, That the reports of the Treasurer and Executive Committee be accepted, and printed with the proceedings of the Board.

Resolved, That the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretaries be instructed to present abstracts from their reports to the Union.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Recording Secretary of the Board be instructed to report to the Union the proceedings of the Board.

Adjourned till 7½ P. M. Prayer by Rev. L. H. Moore, of Michigan.

7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, and in accordance with the arrangements of the Committee on Devotional Exercises, the evening was devoted to addresses from the missionaries who were in attendance.

The meeting was introduced with singing; and prayer by Rev. Alfred Bennett, of N. Y.

The Foreign Secretary, Rev. S. Peck, introduced to the Chairman of the Board Rev. J. Wade, of the Tavoy Mission, and Rev. M. Bronson, of the Assam Mission.

The Chairman, in behalf of the Board, extended their cordial welcome to these beloved missionaries.

The meeting was then addressed by the missionaries.

Dhoni Ram (Lucien Hayden) and Seeb Ram (James Tripp), the Assamese converts, made some remarks, and sang a hymn in their native language.

A collection was taken amounting to \$103,50.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, with the benediction by Rev. A. Bennett, of New York.

Thursday, May 17.

The Board met at 9 o'clock, A. M., and the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Joseph Matthias, of Pennsylvania.

The Committee on Indian Missions, to whom the report made yesterday was recommitted, reported through Rev. Irah Chase, D. D., chairman. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the report of the Executive Committee which relates to our missions among the Indians of the West, have been deeply impressed with the degree of success which has attended efforts made amidst great difficulties and discouragements. God has given abundant testimony of his approbation. Indeed, the most touching considerations which constrain us to send the gospel to more distant regions, have here superadded to them some peculiar claims, urging us to send it also to the heathen on our own borders. In doing this, as well as in exemplifying worthily the power of Christianity at home, we can best give to those who do not yet understand the spirit of the foreign missionary enterprise, an unanswerable reply to the disparaging remark which is sometimes heard from their lips, that

"Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.

The facts stated in the report show that there ought to be made, in behalf of earnest and well-directed Christian labors, an exception to the melancholy statement, that whenever the white man has come into contact with the Indians, it has been to their detriment. Considering all the circumstances of their past history and all the disadvantages of their present state, the happy change which has been effected in connection with those labors, demands our admiration and our gratitude. Conversions, the manifest work of the Holy Spirit attending the means of grace, have cheered the hearts of the missionary laborers, and made "the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose." The erection of meeting-houses, and liberal contributions by the people in various ways, coöperating with the missions, give encouraging indications in respect to the future. It is desirable that the churches be led on, as early as practicable, to know by experience the benefits of sustaining voluntarily among themselves the regular ministrations of the gospel. And we can hardly express in terms sufficiently strong our conviction of the importance of encouraging the native preachers to become well instructed, and "thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

A statement having been spread abroad that there are instances of slaveholding in some of the churches, the Executive Committee, we have been assured, are taking measures to ascertain the facts in the case, and intend, when they have fully ascertained those facts, to lay them before the Board for advisement, trusting that He whose we are and whom we serve, will make the path of our duty plain.

The Christian progress which we are permitted already to perceive among these remnants of the Indian tribes, bids us still hope for more. The first injunction of our Lord in his great commission was to bring the perishing sons and daughters of the human family to become in heart his disciples. Next, as being penitent, believing, and teachable,—born of the Spirit,—they were decidedly to profess their discipleship by being baptized. Then they were to be further instructed, with gentleness, fidelity and patience, in all that pertains to perfection of Christian character; for our Savior adds, “teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you.” The spirit of that holy religion which fills the heart with love to God and love to man, if that spirit be duly cherished;—the voice of that Savior who has taught us to do to others as we would that others should do to us, if that voice be heard and duly considered,—must lead the disciples of Christ, every where, to do what they can, in their circumstances, to remove, without unnecessary delay, any acknowledged evils in which they may be involved.

Respectfully submitted.

IRAH CHASE,	} Committee.
EBENEZER NELSON,	
D. G. COREY,	
H. V. JONES,	
GEO. W. ANDERSON,	

The Board then adjourned *sine die*. Prayer by Rev. J. H. Kennard, of Pennsylvania.

M. J. RHEES, *Rec. Sec'y*.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNION.

12TH TRIENNIAL, 3D SESSION.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1849.

The American Baptist Missionary Union convened this day at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the meeting-house of the Fifth Baptist Church, to hold its third annual meeting.

The President of the Union, Hon. George N. Briggs, of Massachusetts, took the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Daniel Dodge of Pennsylvania.

On entering upon his duties, the President made a most eloquent and appropriate address.

A Committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. J. L. Burrows of Pa., L. F. Beecher of Me., J. O. Mason of N. Y., J. F. Wilcox of Mass., S. S. Parker of N. J., H. Wooster of Ct., and Mr. John A. Gault of N. H., was appointed to ascertain the names of members present; who subsequently reported as follows:—

Maine.

Luther F. Beecher,
Samuel L. Caldwell,

Asa H. Gould,
Byron Greenough,

Silas Ilsley,
James W. Smith.

New Hampshire.

Anthony Colby,
E. E. Cummings,
Nahum P. Foster,

John A. Gault,
Thomas O. Lincoln,
William Lanison,

Edmund Worth,
Thos. G. Wright.

Vermont.

Lewis A. Dunn,
Joseph C. Foster,

Elijah Hutchinson,

Daniel Packer.

Massachusetts.

Jonathan Aldrich,
George N. Briggs,
Joseph Banvard,
Rufus Babcock, Jr.,
Jefferson Borden,
Benjamin F. Bronson,
George W. Bosworth,
Edward Bright, Jr.,
Thomas F. Caldicott,
L. E. Caswell,
Asahel Chapin,
Irah Chase,
Gardner Colby,
Nathaniel Colver,
Charles K. Colver,
George Cummings,
Isaac Davis,
James H. Duncan,
Daniel C. Eddy,
Richard E. Eddy,

Benjamin A. Edwards,
Charles W. Flanders,
Amory Gale,
Timothy Gilbert,
Benjamin Grafton,
William Hague,
John Jennings,
Whitman Metcalf,
Robert C. Mills,
Bradley Miner,
Rollin H. Neale,
Ebenezer Nelson,
William Newton,
John W. Olinstead,
Solomon Peck,
Samuel S. Perkins,
Andrew Pollard,
Moses Pond,
Lemuel Porter,
John Putnam,

Wm. Taylor Richardson,
Daniel Sanderson,
Horace Seaver,
William H. Shailer,
Julius S. Shailer,
Joseph Sherwin,
Simon G. Shipley,
Daniel Sharp,
Thomas Shaw,
S. F. Smith,
George S. G. Spence,
John C. Stockbridge,
S. B. Swaim,
Leonard Tracy,
George Ward,
Leonard B. Wight,
James F. Wilcox,
Benjamin Willard.

Rhode Island.

Jeremiah Asher,
Adoniram J. Chaplin,
Josiah T. Crooker,

Asa M. Gammell,
James N. Granger,
George B. Peck,

Charles Shaw,
Josiah P. Tustin.

Connecticut.

Peter D. Irish,
F. Ketcham,
S. D. Phelps,

Nathan Thomas,
William C. Walker,

James J. Woolsey,
Henry Wooster.

New York.

Amos Aller,
George C. Baldwin,
Alfred Bennett,
Dolphus Bennett,
John C. Burroughs,
Leroy Church,
Samuel Colgate,
Benjamin Clapp,
Daniel G. Corey,

Sydney A. Corey,
Lemuel Covell,
S. S. Cutting,
Franklin Dane,
Orrin Dodge,
Henry B. Ewell,
W. W. Everts,
C. M. Fuller,
Z. Freeman,

George Gault,
Henry L. Gross,
William F. Hansell,
George Hatt,
Leland Howard,
Arnold Kingsbury,
R. P. Lamb,
Edward Lathrop,
Lewis Leonard,

James O. Mason,
Alanson P. Mason,
James McLallen,
William S. Mikels,
James B. Olcott,
Sewall M. Osgood,
Frederick S. Park,
Lemuel C. Pettengill,

John Peck,
R. Pegg,
Edward F. Platt,
Robert R. Raymond,
John Taylor Seely,
William H. Spencer,
Ira R. Steward,
J. R. Stone,

E. E. L. Taylor,
Cornelius W. Thomas,
Jonah G. Warren,
Hezekiah West,
Samuel White,
F. N. Wilson,
William H. Wyckoff.

New Jersey.

Andrew Armstrong,
Joseph Beldon,
William Bowen,
James M. Challiss,
Jonathan G. Collom,
John P. Cooper,
Henry Clay Fish,
Jonathan Fletcher,
Thomas S. Griffith,
Josiah Hatt,
Wm. D. Hires,

H. V. Jones,
Charles Kain, Jr.,
Daniel D. Lewis,
William Evans Locke,
William Maull,
S. Stiles Parker,
D. S. Parmalee,
John Rogers,
Joshua E. Rue,
P. P. Runyon,
M. Semple,

Samuel Smith,
Samuel Sproul,
Bergen Stelle,
Lewis F. Stelle,
Thomas Swain, Sen.,
Thomas R. Taylor,
John Teasdale,
Edward D. Tendall,
Daniel T. Twiss,
Charles E. Wilson,
D. M. Wilson.

Pennsylvania.

Charles T. Abbott,
George W. Anderson,
J. V. Allison,
Emerson Andrews,
Taylor B. Atkinson,
Charles H. Auner,
John J. Baker,
E. M. Barker,
Joseph Barnhurst, Sen.,
Edward A. Bennett,
James F. Brown,
William Bucknell, Jr.,
Jno. Lansing Burrows,
Park H. Cassady,
Samuel J. Creswell,
John P. Crozier,
John Dawson,
William L. Dennis,
Daniel Dodge,
Isaac Ford,
Thomas S. Foster,
Joseph Hammett,
William S. Hansell,
Standish F. Hansell,
John C. Harrison,
C. A. Hewett,
D. B. Hinman,
George Higgins,

George B. Idc,
William B. Jacobs,
Charles S. James,
John S. Jenkins,
Wilson Jewell,
Horatio G. Jones,
John Jones,
Theophilus Jones,
George B. Keen,
William W. Keen,
George Kempton,
Joseph H. Kennard,
Eugenio Kincaid,
Andrew Levering,
Edgar M. Levy,
Richard Lewis,
Heman Lincoln,
Franklin Lee,
J. M. Linnard,
Benjamin R. Loxley,
Thomas S. Malcom,
John M. G. Mason,
John K. McIlvaine,
George I. Miles,
P. B. Mingle,
Henry Mowry,
James Moore, Sen.,

George P. Nice,
Alfred S. Patton,
William H. Richards,
John M. Richards,
Edwin S. Richards,
Walter S. Robarts,
Thomas Roberts,
Phineas Rowan,
Matthias Sedinger,
Nathaniel R. Snowden,
George I. Solomon,
Adam Steinmetz,
Joseph Taylor,
J. B. Trevor,
Charles Tucker,
Joseph Walker,
Walter Ward,
Joseph B. Walton,
Joseph A. Warne,
William E. Watkinson,
Thomas Wattson,
G. S. Webb,
Daniel Weckerly,
John D. White,
Thomas White,
Clement A. Wilson,
Thomas Winter.

Delaware.

William G. Jones,
Washington Jones,

Foster C. Messenger,
Morgan J. Rhees,

J. P. Walter,
John T. Zebly.

Maryland.

William Crane,

Franklin Wilson.

Ohio.—Seymour W. Adams.

Iowa.—Edwin P. Bond.

Michigan.

Lyman H. Moore, Samuel Haskell.

Kentucky.

F. A. Willard, Henry Day.

Burmah.—Jonathan Wade.

Assam.—Miles Bronson.

Rev. M. J. Rhees, Secretary of the Board of Managers, read the following communication from that body, which on vote was accepted.

To the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Board of Managers respectfully present the following statement:—

Immediately after the adjournment of the Union in May, 1848, the Board organized, and elected its officers and Executive Committee.

They also instructed the Executive Committee to continue the Teloogoo Mission, in accordance with the views expressed by the Union.

On Tuesday, May 15, 1849, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Board met in Philadelphia, and received the reports of the Treasurer and the Executive Committee, and referred the different items and points submitted to them to appropriate Committees. On the reports of these Committees these items were reviewed, and the documents and the reports of Committees were directed to be printed. Abstracts from these reports have been directed to be read to the Union.

The Board submit to the Union a paper from the Executive Committee on "The Means by which the Home Work of Missions should be conducted in the Churches," with the request that it may be read to the Union, and made the subject of a special conference at the session on Friday morning.

The Board also present to the Union the accompanying report on the votes given on the alteration of the Constitution, in answer to the circular issued by direction of the Union at its last annual meeting, as the basis on which they acted in indefinitely postponing the whole subject. In this course the Board have acted on the conviction that they have complied with the wishes of the members of the Union; and they trust that those who have favored the change will cheerfully yield their preferences to the will of the majority.

The Board have enjoyed the privilege of welcoming to their meeting two of our beloved missionaries from the East, Rev. J. Wade, of the Tavoy Mission, who has been laboring more than a quarter of a century among the Burmans and Karens; and Rev. M. Bronson, of the Assam Mission, who has been instrumental in rearing a mission of deep interest among the interesting race of Assamese. These brethren, with the beloved companions of their lives and labors, and Mrs. O. T. Cutter, of the Assam Mission, have been compelled by failing health to return to their native land to recruit. Br. Bronson is accompanied by two of the converts from heathenism. It is our fervent prayer that God will bless the means employed for the restoration of the missionaries to health, and permit them to return to their interesting and important fields of labor; and that they may see yet greater success in the work to which their lives have been devoted.

It is a source of rejoicing to the Board to be able to announce, as the Treasurer's report will more fully disclose, that the receipts of the year

have exceeded the expenditures, and reduced the liabilities of the Union about \$4,000.

The returns from the missions are also of a most cheering character. Converts are being multiplied, and the desert places are beginning to blossom like the rose. Let us all then be encouraged to go forward, trusting in the living God, and resolving in his strength to continue our labors until the kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ.

The Board recommend to the Union that the annual sermon be preached on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. DUNCAN, *Chairman*.

M. J. RHEES, *Rec. Sec.*

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to present the names of fifty brethren, out of whom twenty-five shall be elected members of the Board of Managers in the place of those whose term of service has expired by limitation. Rev. A. Bennett of N. Y., Mr. B. Greenough of Me., Mr. G. Colby of Mass., Mr. W. W. Keen of Pa., Rev. S. W. Adams of Ohio, Mr. P. P. Runyon of N. J., and Hon. A. Colby of N. H., were the Committee.

Voted, That 4 o'clock this P. M. be assigned as the time for electing the officers of the Union for the ensuing year.

Hon. J. M. Linnard of Pa., Rev. Messrs. H. B. Ewell of N. Y., L. H. Moore of Mich., J. Banvard of Mass., C. E. Wilson of N. J., S. W. Adams of Ohio, and S. D. Phelps of Ct., were appointed a Committee to designate the place for the next annual meeting; also to nominate some person to preach the annual sermon.

The Treasurer of the Union, R. E. Eddy, Esq., presented a summary of his annual report to the Board of Managers, which was accepted.

The Foreign Corresponding Secretary read an abstract of the annual report of the Executive Committee to the Board of Managers.

Voted, That the report be accepted.

Voted, That the time of holding our sessions during this anniversary be from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 12½ P. M.; from 3 to 5½ P. M., and at 7½ in the evening.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M. Rev. N. Colver of Massachusetts offered prayer.

Thursday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Union met according to adjournment. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. Sharp, D. D., of Massachusetts.

The Committee to nominate fifty persons, out of whom twenty-five might be selected to serve on the Board of Managers, reported, and the report was accepted.

Rev. Messrs. B. Miner of Mass., and E. Worth of N. H., and Messrs. S. Colgate of N. Y., J. Hanna of Pa., G. B. Peck of R. I., D. M. Wilson of N. J., and D. Bennett of N. Y., were appointed to collect and count the votes for the officers of the Union; and subsequently reported that the following were duly elected.

HON. GEORGE N. BRIGGS, of Mass., *President*.

A. H. DUNLEVY, Esq., of Ohio,
REV. B. T. WELCH, D. D., of New York, } *Vice Presidents*.

REV. WM. H. SHAILER, of Mass., *Recording Secretary*.

Rev. Messrs. W. W. Everts of N. Y., C. Tucker of Pa., E. P. Bond of Ia., and L. A. Dunn of Vt., and Messrs. F. C. Messenger of Del., H. Day of Ky., and S. R. Weeden of R. I., were chosen tellers to collect the votes for twenty-five persons to serve on the Board of Managers for the ensuing three years.

The Committee to designate a place for the next annual meeting and to nominate a preacher, reported; recommending that the meeting be held with the Washington Street Baptist Church, Buffalo, N. Y.; that Rev. E. L. Magoon of Ohio preach the annual sermon, and that Rev. William Hague of Mass. be his alternate. The report was adopted.

On motion of Rev. A. Bennett of N. Y., the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to equalize the apportionment of members of the Board among the several States embraced in the home field of this body, and to report at an early hour at the next annual meeting.

Rev. Messrs. A. Bennett, E. E. Cummings, J. N. Granger, G. S. Webb and S. W. Adams, were appointed the Committee.

The Rev. J. Banvard of Mass., offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretaries be instructed to make out a list of those who have preached the annual sermon before this body and its Board, and insert it in the report.*

The report of the Committee to whom were referred the votes on the alteration of the Third Article of the Constitution, which was presented to the Union by the Board of Managers, was read and adopted. (p. 205.)

Voted, That the paper referred to this body by the Board of Managers, "On the Means by which the Home Work of Missions should be conducted in the Churches," be made the order of the day to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Adjourned. Prayer by Rev. J. Matthias of Pennsylvania.

Thursday Evening, 7½ o'clock.

After prayer by Rev. M. Bronson, missionary from Assam, the annual sermon was preached by Rev. M. J. Rhees, of Delaware, from Phil. 2 : 5.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Wade, missionary from Burmah.

Friday, May 18, 9 o'clock.

The Union met according to adjournment. Prayer was offered by Rev. T. Roberts of Pennsylvania.

* See Appendix.

The records of yesterday were read and approved.

The tellers to collect the votes for persons to supply the vacancy in the Board of Managers, reported that thirteen had been duly elected.

The report was accepted.

On motion of Rev. S. S. Cutting of N. Y., the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee to nominate one class in the Board of Managers, be instructed to report, as soon as may be, a number of names equal to the vacancies which remain unsupplied by the balloting which has been had.

Resolved, That those Railroad Companies who have allowed delegates to this meeting to travel over their roads at reduced prices, are entitled to and receive the thanks of this body for their kindness and courtesy.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Baptist Missionary Union be tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, of the Butler House, in Philadelphia, for their pleasant and delightful entertainment of the members on the evening of May 17, 1849, and that the Recording Secretary be instructed to transmit to them a copy of this resolution, with the best wishes of the Union for their temporal and spiritual welfare.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Baptist Missionary Union be most cordially presented to the Baptist churches and other friends in Philadelphia, for their very generous hospitality extended to this body during its present session.

The Committee on nomination reported the names of twelve additional persons to serve on the Board of Managers, and the Union proceeded to an election; which resulted as follows:—

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Laymen.</i>
L. F. Beecher, Me.	C. P. Sheldon, N. Y.	J. Borden, Mass.
E. Hutchinson, Vt.	J. S. Backus, N. Y.	I. Davis, Mass.
N. Colver, Mass.	D. G. Corey, N. Y.	J. A. Gault, N. H.
R. H. Neale, Mass.	D. B. Stout, N. J.	V. J. Bates, R. I.
S. B. Swaim, Mass.	G. B. Ide, Pa.	D. Barton, N. Y.
J. N. Granger, R. I.	E. G. Robinson, Ohio.	W. Colgate, N. Y.
D. Ives, Ct.	E. Tucker, Ill.	D. M. Wilson, N. J.
S. H. Cone, N. Y.	M. Allen, Mich.	T. Wattson, Pa.
		G. James, Ohio.

The document which was made the order of the day at 10 o'clock, was read by the Home Corresponding Secretary; after which the Rev. R. H. Neale offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the report which has now been read, be adopted and printed; that the recommendations therein made be earnestly commended to the adoption of the churches; and that the Executive Committee be desired to publish the same in a separate form, as one of their Occasional Papers, and give it an extensive circulation.

After addresses by Messrs. Neale, Colver, Wattson, Howard, Everts, Taylor, Kincaid and Granger, the resolution was adopted.

MEANS ESSENTIAL TO THE RIGHT PROSECUTION OF THE MISSIONARY WORK
IN CHURCHES.

The Missionary Union has closed a financial year which, in some respects, has had no equal in the history of our missionary service. The missions, as a whole, have wrought a greater work, contributors have shown a stronger determination to sustain them, and the fields in which they are planted have given promise of richer harvests, than in any other year since our first missionary reached Burmah. At such a time it behooves this organization carefully to ascertain and to recommend MEANS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE RIGHT PROSECUTION OF THE HOME WORK OF MISSIONS IN CHURCHES.

It is not supposed that the Union has the right, with the slightest appearance of authority, to prescribe rules for the churches. But as an agency through which missions are sustained in different sections of the world, it is its province to submit such plans for doing the work at home as will secure to those missions ever-growing prosperity. What, then, are means inseparable from the right way of doing the missionary work in individual churches?

First, in the order of its use, is

1. THE PULPIT,—or the *faithful coöperation of the pastor*. “The pastor’s relation to the missionary work” was brought before the Union in the annual sermon delivered at its last anniversary, and it can be necessary to do little more in this place than to recall the eminently seasonable and practical views then presented. In that discourse the plan of preaching a monthly missionary sermon to every congregation, on the Sabbath in which the Concert of Prayer is now so generally observed, was distinctly set forth;—a plan which is opening new sources of missionary power to an increasing number of pastors and churches. The week which precedes the monthly meeting for prayer is to such pastors a missionary week;—a week in which the world, as the field of evangelical effort, is the subject about which they read and think and pray,—a subject embracing the widest range of elevating themes, and abounding in the richest stores of illustration. From facts and principles thus gathered, pastors themselves obtain truer conceptions of the nature and magnitude of the missionary work, and the people receive a monthly missionary day;—a day in which instruction is imparted and thoughts are awakened and purposes are fostered, the influence of which may be felt in forwarding the work of evangelization in every land and throughout all time. Congregations so instructed become intelligent and reliable helpers in the cause of Christian missions; the habit of permanent and hearty coöperation is formed by frequent and careful reviews of its claims and progress; and the ministry of their own pastors will have supplied the agency needed to give success to all other means essential to the full development of the missionary spirit.

The first Sabbath of the month may be the time in which many churches observe the ordinances of Christ’s house; but this is scarcely to be considered an objection to the plan of a monthly missionary sermon on that day. The ordinances, with all their precious and holy associations, are not more directly or closely connected with the glory of Christ and the power of the Cross than is the enterprise of missions; and there is little danger of giving its interests a larger or more sacred place in the ministrations of the pulpit, than the Savior himself assigned them in what he taught and suffered.

Closely allied to the pulpit, and second only to it in importance in subserving the missionary work at home, is

2. THE PRESS,—or the *placing of a copy of one of the missionary periodicals in every family*. The monthly issue of the Magazine is now about 4,500 copies, and of both editions of the Macedonian 22,000;—while the number of families from which the missions might expect coöperation

is not less than 150,000. More than 125,000 of these families, therefore, do not receive the missionary journals; and in upwards of two thousand churches neither of them has a subscriber.

The publications, it is to be remembered, are the mediums through which missionaries who have gone out from among ourselves, and by appointment, inform their supporters of the necessities and progress of their work. In them they speak of what their eyes have seen and their ears have heard; of the fears which assail them and the hopes which they cherish; of conflicts endured and victories won; of Christian privileges and obligations as they appear from lands in which the work of evangelization is no more than begun. Periodicals nearly filled every month with such journals and letters, and published at prices to make them every where accessible, and embracing the latest intelligence received at the time of their going through the press, are to be classed among the most powerful of missionary agencies;—the introduction of which into every family in every congregation is demanded alike by the relationship sustained to missionary laborers abroad and for the right doing of the missionary work at home.

This can be effected without unreasonable labor, or making drafts on money which would otherwise be sent to the Treasury. Young men and women may be found in every church to whom the circulation of both periodicals might be assigned. The price of the Magazine or Macedonian can be obtained once a year from almost any family; the service of collecting it, of receiving the monthly packages and of depositing copies in the pews of subscribers, would create a livelier interest in the cause of missions on the part of those who perform it; and an invaluable missionary agency would be sustained from year to year throughout the congregation.

The third means necessary to the right prosecution of the work in churches, is

3. SYSTEM IN MAKING COLLECTIONS,—or a plan by which every member of the church and congregation shall be personally solicited to make a yearly contribution, at least, to the missionary cause. The necessities of the missions for the past year have been met,—generously, nobly met; and, for reasons stated in the annual report, it would not be right to attempt to prove the want of systematic effort in the churches, from the fact that more than one third of the amounts received in two financial years came to the treasury in their last month. But a statistical view of donations received the year ending with March, 1848, was presented at the last annual meeting of the Board, in which it was shown that nearly *three-fourths* of their amount was received from two hundred churches embracing less than 50,000 members; and that out of the 285,000 members connected with the 3,500 churches in our home field, upwards of 175,000 members and 2,000 churches gave nothing that year for the support of the missions. The number of contributing churches and members has increased since that time; but not to such extent as materially to change the estimate then made. An agent, who has spent almost three years in one of the most intelligent sections of our country, says that he does not know of a church in his district of which every member is an annual contributor to the missionary cause; and it is believed that among the 3,500 of the entire field, there are not more than five churches in which all the resident members contribute as often as once a year.

Such facts as these show how wide-spread is the want of system in the missionary contributions of churches. The tendency of negligence in this essential thing is to produce measures and crises and appeals incompatible with the missionary service; but which will cease when the churches act on the principle that they are divinely appointed associations of missionary laborers,—congregations of believers held responsible to Christ as *individuals*, for the obedience which they render to his last command. Then, as of old, will the disciples at home, “every man according to his ability,” send relief unto their brethren abroad,—to forestall the calamities of famine,

But in what way shall the help of every member be secured? In two churches, all of whose resident members are annual contributors to our treasury,—one of which is located in a city and the other in a village,—substantially the same plan has been pursued for several years. Additional to collections taken at the Monthly Concert, each of these churches annually appoints a large committee of male and female members, whose duty it is to district the congregation among themselves, and, after a missionary sermon by the pastor in which special prominence is given to the necessities of the missions, to see all the resident members of the church, besides such of the congregation as may be induced to aid, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions. This system presents one object at a stated time in the year to every individual, and leaves him to give according to the measure of his prosperity; it is simple, and has been faithfully tried; its success is a full reward for the time and labor which it requires, and it is believed to be the only system by which the cause of missions has secured the help of every member of any church from year to year.

In other churches, where collections are made at the Concert of Prayer, subscription-cards are circulated among the congregation at the close of a missionary discourse, once in every year; or the pastor presents a subscription-book to individuals as he may have opportunity. From congregations in which these plans are pursued, large contributions are annually received; but the number of contributors seldom exceeds two-thirds the number of the members. Some churches in country towns have adopted the practice of making up their annual donation by collections taken on the morning or afternoon of the first Sabbath in the month; and where these are preceded by a sermon connected with the subject of missions, the results have been encouraging. But there are churches whose collections made or subscriptions paid at the Monthly Concert of Prayer are allowed to pass for the yearly contribution of the entire congregations,—three-fourths of whom are generally absent from such meetings, and seldom give any thing for the cause they are designed to promote. The largest number of churches, however, have no system for gathering missionary contributions, other than such as depends on the annual visit of an agent or the recurrence of some special emergency.

The adoption of precisely the same system in all churches is not to be expected. But a point of immeasurable importance will be gained, when every member of every congregation shall be personally and wisely solicited, at least once a year, to “give according to his ability” for the single object of diffusing “the knowledge of Jesus Christ by means of missions throughout the world.”

A fourth means essential to the right prosecution of the home work of missions, is

4. *THE SABBATH SCHOOL,—or the observance of some plan by which children shall become intelligent helpers in the missionary work.* Connected with the congregations in the home field of the Union, there are probably not less than 3,000 Sabbath schools embracing more than 150,000 members. In these schools are the germs of the men and women to whom in a few years will be committed the unfinished work of evangelizing the world. The future missionaries and home laborers of the enterprise are there. Ought they not, in childhood and youth, to receive instruction suited to the responsibilities which await them? While the character of the man and woman is forming, shall Christians fail to illustrate before the young those principles of benevolence which must be imbedded in their hearts to qualify them for the holy trust? In some schools an hour of the first Sabbath of every month is now devoted to this work; when brief statements or addresses are made by pastors, superintendents and teachers, on the subject of Christian missions, and collections are taken on the penny-a-week system. From such schools the treasury receives from five to a hundred dollars a year;—contributions which are fraught with the richest hope to the missionary cause.

But this kind of coöperation might be greatly extended were suitable measures taken to foster it; and as *children* may be expected to feel a livelier interest in a specific object than the general service of the missions, to them might be assigned the support of all mission schools intended for children and youth. The annual expense of these schools may be from \$6,000 to \$10,000; but the highest sum might be reached in a few years by the Sabbath schools. For their encouragement and instruction a separate monthly acknowledgment of their offerings might be made in the Macedonian, and the balance of the page be devoted to such communications from missionaries and members of mission schools, as would interest and profit the contributors. In these ways the Board might coöperate with parents, superintendents and teachers in making children the intelligent and enduring helpers of an enterprise whose object, principles and incidents cannot fail to interest their hearts; and is not the end to be secured is of sufficient importance to command the earnest care of all engaged in Sabbath schools and in the home work of missions?

The last means which will be named in this paper, as indispensable to the right doing of the work in churches, is

5. *PRAYER,—or the faithful observance of the Monthly Missionary Concert.* If prayer is essential to the prosperity of every spiritual undertaking, how can such an enterprise as that of Christian missions live without it? Prayer for it is to be made elsewhere than on the occasion referred to. But in no other place, at no other time, are the inestimable benefits which pertain to a well-conducted missionary concert to be obtained. It is a meeting for united prayer to those who there join in it, and of simultaneous prayer on the part of multitudes in their own and other communions, throughout their own and other lands. It is a meeting for missionary instruction, in which the pastor presents great principles in a familiar manner, and illustrates the vicissitudes of the enterprise by facts rendered more impressive by reference to the places on the missionary map where they transpired. It is a meeting for missionary exhortation, where thoughts, which may have been long burning in Christian hearts, are uttered with subduing or reviving power. It is a meeting for missionary contributions, in which fervent prayer and stirring facts and impressive exhortation are linked with the giving of that which is needful to carry forward the work which has called them forth. The Monthly Missionary Concert should, therefore, be cherished by pastors and churches, as an appointment which cannot be separated from the full development of the missionary spirit.

Having thus presented an outline of things deemed essential to the right prosecution of the missionary work in churches, the subject is committed to the consideration and disposal of this body. If the pulpit, the press, systematic pecuniary efforts, the Sabbath school and the missionary concert, are means on which depends the permanent growth of the missions, the Missionary Union ought wisely and unceasingly to seek the largest measures of their influence. For while God is multiplying the blessings and responsibilities of the missions, the help of all things necessary to their largest success should be within their reach.

By direction of the Executive Committee,

EDW. BRIGHT, JR., *Cor. Sec. Home Dep.*

Rev. L. Tracy of Mass. offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Union are hereby tendered to the Rev. Morgan J. Rhee for his judicious and excellent discourse delivered last evening, and that he be requested to place it at the disposal of the Executive Committee.

Adjourned to meet with the Washington Street Baptist Church in Buffalo, N. Y., on the third Thursday of May, 1850.

The President closed the harmonious session with a deeply impressive address. Prayer was offered by Rev. L. Howard, of New York.

WM. H. SHAILER, *Recording Secretary.*

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF 1849-50.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1849.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Board of Managers met after the adjournment of the Union, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. E. Lathrop, of New York.

The roll was called, and the following members were found to be in attendance.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
T. F. CALDICOTT,	J. G. COLLOM,	G. B. IDE,
G. S. WEBB,	S. W. ADAMS,	D. G. COREY.
A. BENNETT,	L. F. BEECHER,	
M. J. RHEES,	E. HUTCHINSON,	<i>Laymen.</i>
E. WORTH,	N. COLVER,	J. H. DUNCAN,
J. JENNINGS,	R. H. NEALE,	T. GILBERT,
J. P. TUSTIN,	J. N. GRANGER,	D. SANDERSON,
E. LATHROP,	J. L. BURROWS,	J. A. GAULT,
E. E. L. TAYLOR,	S. B. SWAIM,	T. WATTSON.

The Board proceeded to the election of Chairman and Recording Secretary. Rev. A. Bennett and Mr. J. A. Gault were appointed tellers to conduct the election.

The tellers reported the following persons duly elected.

JAMES H. DUNCAN, of Mass., *Chairman.*

MORGAN J. RHEES, of Del., *Recording Secretary.*

Rev. Messrs. T. F. Caldicott, G. S. Webb, E. Lathrop, E. Hutchinson and E. Worth were appointed a Committee to nominate an Executive Committee, two Corresponding Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Auditing Committee.

In answer to the resolution of the Board last year, requesting the Executive Committee to report on the propriety of increasing the salaries of the Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer, a communication was received from that Committee referring the subject back to the Board.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the salaries of the Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer be fixed at \$1,400 for the ensuing year.

The Committee to nominate an Executive Committee, &c., reported.

The report was accepted, and the Board went into the election of the Committee and Officers.

Rev. E. E. L. Taylor and Mr. D. Sanderson were appointed tellers.

The vote of the Board receiving and referring the report of the Committee on European Missions to the special consideration of the Executive Committee was reconsidered, and on motion, the report was recommitted.

The tellers reported the election of the following persons as the Executive Committee and officers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Ministers.

WILLIAM LEVERETT,
BARON STOW, D. D.,
WM. H. SHAILER,
J. W. PARKER,
ROBERT E. PATTISON, D. D.*

Laymen.

HEMAN LINCOLN,
S. G. SHIPLEY,
J. W. CONVERSE,
GEORGE CUMMINGS.

SOLOMON PECK, *Corresponding Secretary for Foreign Department.*

EDWARD BRIGHT, JR., *Corresponding Secretary for Home Dep.*

RICHARD E. EDDY, *Treasurer.*

CHARLES D. GOULD, } *Auditors.*
JOSHUA LORING, }

The report of the Committee on the Comparative Claims of the Missions to Reinforcement, and the paper on which it was based, which were referred to the consideration of the Board at its present meeting, were taken into consideration, and were referred to a Committee of five. Rev. Messrs. J. N. Granger, S. B. Swaim, G. S. Webb, E. Lathrop, and N. Colver were appointed the Committee.

Adjourned till 8 o'clock this evening. Prayer by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, of New York.

8 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met. Prayer by Mr. T. Gilbert, of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Union and the Board be published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

The Committee to whom were referred the report and paper on The Comparative Claims of the Missions to Reinforcement, reported the following resolution.

* Declined.

Resolved, That the paper on The Comparative Claims of the Missions to Reinforcement be referred to a Committee of seven members of this Board, with instructions to inquire into the state of the Maulmain Burman and Karen Missions and their respective claims to reinforcement and support; and to suggest to the Executive Committee such improvements and changes, if any, as they may think desirable.

The resolution was adopted; and Rev. Messrs. F. Wayland, D. D., S. H. Cone, D. D., W. R. Williams, D. D., G. B. Ide, D. D., Alfred Bennett and James N. Granger, and Hon. Isaac Davis, were appointed the Committee.

The Committee on European Missions, to whom the report on that subject was recommitted, reported through Rev. G. B. Ide, D. D., chairman.

The report was accepted, ordered to be printed, and referred to the consideration of the Executive Committee.

The Committee have given to the subject assigned them, as full an examination as their limited time and means would permit; and ask leave to submit the following statements as the result of their inquiries:—

The missions in Europe, connected with the Board, are those of Greece, France, Germany and Denmark. The last two, having a common centre of operations, may with sufficient accuracy be comprehended under the general designation of the German Mission. The number of laborers occupying this entire field, including native preachers, assistants and colporteurs, is, in the Greek Mission, five; in the French, twenty-four; in the German, eighteen; making an aggregate of forty-seven. From the accounts submitted to them the Committee learn that the prospects of success attending these missions are various; being, in some, of a less encouraging character; in others most decisive and animating.

The Greek Mission is now, as it ever has been, extremely weak, and well nigh fruitless. Very little impression appears to have been produced by it on the community in which it has been placed. No permanent footing has been effected; no access gained to the public mind; no perceptible advantage secured. It still remains an alien to the soil on which it has been thrown. The people, wedded to a corrupt Christianity, stand aloof from instruction; and the land where Paul preached, and where the gospel was once so widely received, now repels that very gospel as a foreign and hostile thing. And while the present is thus disheartening, the future exhibits little more of promise. There are no elements of change and amelioration at work among the masses, no visible movements of Providence, to indicate the approach of a brighter day. The darkness that overhangs the mission is almost universal; while, as yet, God no where shows his hand, rifting the cloud, and pointing to the clear sky. That this deplorable state of things has, in no degree, been owing to the incompetency or unfaithfulness of the agencies employed, there is the fullest reason to believe; for the Board has never sent forth into any field laborers more able, energetic, or devoted. Hitherto, however, all their anxieties, and toils, and sacrifices appear to have been nearly in vain. The Committee cannot but feel that, in these facts, Jehovah is teaching us some manifest lesson in reference to this department of our efforts. And they would, therefore, suggest to the Board the inquiry whether,—should these discouraging aspects continue, should no new and more hopeful circumstances arise,—that lesson may not be, the ultimate withdrawal from this field, and the removal of the missionaries to a more promising scene of labor. To abandon a Christian enterprise on which we have once entered is indeed most painful, and never to be contemplated except in cases where the divine dispensations

seem imperatively to require it. Yet there can be no doubt that missionary bodies, as well as individuals, may mistake the direction which God would give to their labors. Does not the present state of the Greek Mission render it, in some measure, probable that we may have done so in this instance? And if, after suitable inquiry and delay, this probability should strengthen into a conviction of certainty, will it not become our duty to retrace our steps? Are we not warranted by the example of Christ and his apostles, in retiring from a spot where the truth is systematically and perseveringly rejected? Did not our Lord withhold his visits from those places where he could do no mighty work, because of their unbelief? Did not Paul, after the Jews had counted themselves unworthy of eternal life, turn to the Gentiles? And was it not the general practice of the apostles to regard the continued want of success in any particular region, as an expression of the divine will, to carry their efforts elsewhere? It certainly does not follow, that, because God has commanded his gospel to be preached in all the earth, he has allotted to each division of his "sacramental host" the work of conveying it to every individual nation and tribe. It is more reasonable to suppose that, as in nature and in providence he wisely distributes the instrumentalities which he employs, so, in building up his spiritual kingdom through the exertions of his people, he has established a similar apportionment of labor and of sphere. The blessing which he has hitherto denied to us in Greece, he may hold in reserve for some other branch of his church. And how are we to learn his will in this respect, but by the intimations which he makes of it, in bestowing or withholding the omnipotent succors of his grace? With our present scanty resources, ought we not to expend our chief strength on those regions which God has specially opened for our occupancy, and in which he has granted us the clearest proofs of his favor? Instead of wasting time, and means, and valuable life, on a soil that yields little return, and where no dew or rain descends to give token of Heaven's approval, is it not more wise, and more in accordance with providential developments, to work not only *when* but *where* God works; to concentrate our efforts on fields where every blow which we strike is energised from on high; where, before we call, God answers; and where, in the various preparatory agencies in operation, and in the cheering results already witnessed, we see his hand, clear as a sunbeam, marshalling our way, and pouring the brightness of promise along the path of our future toils?

The Mission to France, though of higher importance, and somewhat more encouraging in its aspects, than the one just contemplated, is nevertheless surrounded by peculiar difficulties, and, in its results, has but partially answered the expectations of its founders. Its position, amidst a numerous and mighty people, the leaders of modern civilization, who are powerfully influencing the destinies of Europe and the world, is too momentous to allow the thought of its abandonment to be for an instant entertained. Besides, the remarkable political changes which have taken place there, removing many of the obstructions by which the work of evangelization was formerly impeded, give manifest evidence that the time has arrived for pressing that work with increased energy and hope. But while your Committee believe that this mission should be enlarged and strengthened, they would respectfully inquire whether some material change might not be advantageously made in the form in which it is now conducted. They are fully convinced that, in a population possessing such mental and moral characteristics as that of France, settled pastors, with regular places for preaching, and fixed stations of labor, do not constitute the means best adapted to success. Such feeble and isolated points must there be at once hidden and crushed, by the ever flowing current of frivolity and worldliness, the scorn of infidelity, and the overwhelming weight of an apostate hierarchy, that press upon them on every side. While they admit the necessity of continuing to supply with a stated ministry the churches which have already been established, they are persuaded that the main depend-

ence should be placed on itinerant labors. In their opinion, it would be well, if the American missionaries now on the ground, instead of confining themselves chiefly to fixed locations, were to act as the superintendents of a universal system of colportage and itinerant missions, to be extended by means of native laborers throughout the entire country. They believe that the most efficient instrumentality for the spread of the gospel in France, at least for the present, is to be found in the distribution of bibles and religious books; in the word of prayer and exhortation, dropped, as it were, incidentally by the wayside, and in the dwellings of the poor; in the tidings of mercy, borne through all her marts of trade, and over all her vine-clad hills, by messengers who come unseen, and depart unheeded; like the summer cloud, that scatters its treasure on one district, and leaving it to do its work, passes rapidly away to fertilize another.

In Denmark and Germany, the state of our missions is eminently prosperous. There the work was commenced in obedience to a special call of God; it has been prosecuted in a wise and efficient manner; and the results have been correspondingly happy. In reference to these fields, the Committee have little to suggest, except that it behoves us to lift up our hearts in unfeigned thanksgiving to God, for the success which he has granted to our feeble endeavors; and to put forth more enlarged and earnest efforts in an enterprise which he has so signally blessed. Germany, with all its millions, lies open to evangelical labor; and God is giving us the most distinct indications, that *there* he would have us toil on an ample scale, and with peculiar zeal. Let us reflect upon the stupendous influence which the German mind, with its noble honesty, its unbending firmness, its tireless industry, its vast stores of learning, and its wide-reaching talent, will exert for the glory of God, and the cause of human salvation, when, by a second Reformation,—a Reformation complete as the first was partial, and carried forward by men who shall assail the very citadel of darkness, as Luther did the outworks,—it shall have been emancipated from the delusions that now enthral it, and be consecrated to the spread of pure Christianity. May such a contemplation, by the blessing of Divine grace, urge us to more fervent prayer and more intense endeavor for the arrival of a consummation so important to the present and eternal welfare of man.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. B. IDE,	} Committee.
N. COLVER,	
D. M. WILSON,	
GEO. C. BALDWIN,	
S. D. PHELPS,	

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet on the Tuesday before the third Thursday in May, 1850, in the meeting-house of the Washington Street Baptist Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

On motion of Rev. J. N. Granger, of R. I., it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to report at the next meeting of this Board, what measures have been taken by missionaries of this Board for the introduction of the gospel among the Salongs of South Eastern Asia, and with what results; and also, what are the present prospects that that people will now receive the gospel at our hands.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Maulmain Burman and Karen Missions be instructed to meet, if possible, and to discharge the duties assigned them, in all the month of June ensuing.

Adjourned. Prayer by Rev. J. Wade, of Burmah.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

MR. CHAIRMAN,

The Constitution under which we have met here requires the Executive Committee to "present to the Board of Managers, at its annual meeting, a report containing a full account of their doings during the preceding year; of the condition and prospects of every missionary station; of their plans for the enlargement or contraction of their sphere of operations; and in general giving all such information as will enable the Board to decide correctly respecting the various subjects on which it is their duty, as agents of the Union, to form or express an opinion." In performing this service, the Committee first desire to acknowledge that the past has been a year memorable for the manifestations of the faithfulness and power of God, in all the vicissitudes of human affairs and in all the trials and responsibilities of missionary operations.

Death has made a breach in the Board of Managers. The venerable NATHANIEL KENDRICK, D. D., for nearly thirty years one of its members, has finished the work which his Lord gave him to do on earth, and has entered into rest; leaving to those who survive him the memory of a life devoted, with wisdom and disinterestedness rarely surpassed, to the highest interests of his race. Rev. Ivory Clarke, of the Bassa Mission, Mrs. Anna A. Stevens Johnson, of the China Mission, and Mrs. Caroline Baldwin Jencks, of the Siam Mission, have also died since the last annual meeting of the Board; of whom farther notice will be taken in connection with the missions to which they respectively belonged.

MISSIONARY ROOMS.

Agreeably with the authorization of the Board the Committee have procured a set of rooms, in all respects better adapted to the purposes for which they are used than those occupied by the executives at the time of the last annual meeting. Possession was taken of them in July, and the annual rent is \$600.

Within the year the Committee have had occasion to review their own acts and those of the executive officers. In the first instance the examination was conducted by the Committee with the aid of the Secretaries, Treasurer and returned missionaries; and subsequently with the assistance of brethren whose information and circumstances qualified them for the service. The examination, in both instances, extended through nine days; the results, attained with great unanimity, will, it is hoped, subserve the interests of the missions.

On account of the pressure of other engagements, Mr. Jonathan Bacheller resigned his place in the Committee in November, and the vacancy was supplied by the election of Mr. Simon G. Shipley; for similar reasons Barnas Sears, D. D., and Mr. Gardner Colby resigned their seats in February, and their places have not been filled.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts for the year have been as follows:—

Donations from Churches, Individuals, and Sabbath Schools,	\$82,362 47
Legacies,	6,540 52
On account of sale of Grand Rapids land,	1,500 00
Profits on Missionary Magazine,	423 30
Interest on Fund for support of Officers,	1,200 00
Grants of United States' Government,	4,000 00
“ “ American and Foreign Bible Society,	7,500 00
“ “ American Tract Society,	2,000 00
Making the receipts, from the above sources,	\$105,526 29

The expenditures in the same time have been for

Objects named in the Report of Treasurer,	\$86,421 62
Civilization of Indians of N. America,	4,000 00
Translation, printing and distribution of Scriptures in France, Germany, Burmah, Assam, Siam and China,	7,500 00
Tracts in France, Germany, Burmah, Siam and China,	2,000 00
Support of Secretaries and Treasurer,	1,200 00
Making the expenditures	\$101,121 62
And leaving a balance of	4,404 67
with which the liabilities existing at the beginning of the year have been reduced to \$24,891 06.	=\$105,526 29

Additional to the above receipts, and as "a thank-offering for the wonderful success which has followed the labors of missionaries among the Karens of South Eastern Asia," two individuals proposed to pay \$5,000 into the treasury beyond their ordinary and annual contributions, on condition that it should "be expended in such a way as most directly to give greater efficiency to the existing facilities for preaching the gospel to the Karens; and that it be in addition to whatever appropriations the Executive Committee would otherwise make to the Karen Missions, under present or subsequent estimates." This generous and unexpected proposal was promptly acceded to by the Committee, and the \$5,000 remain in the hands of the Treasurer as a *special fund*, of which the Karen missionaries have been apprized, to be expended as fast as its conditions can be met.

The estate of the late Mrs. Farwell, referred to in the last annual report of the Committee, came into their hands early in April, 1849. In view of fruitless attempts made to obtain an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts releasing the Missionary Union from the necessity of holding the *estate* in trust, for the payment of the perpetual annuity to the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Convention, the Treasurer has been instructed to use the annual income of the same in paying the salaries of the Secretaries and Treasurer, except so far as it may be required to meet annuities and demands provided for in the Will, and until the time in which any other claims expire by limitation. The net income to the Board is about \$500 per year; and the Committee have made this disposition of it with the expectation that the difficulty of releasing the estate from the perpetual trust would make it necessary for the Board to add the property to the Permanent Fund.

It is known that more than one third of the amount of donations and legacies received the last financial year, was paid into the treasury in the month of March; and that a like occurrence took place in the last month of the preceding year. So unequal a distribution of contributions among the several months in two successive years, may awaken in the Board apprehensions of ultimate disaster.

In view of the desirableness of securing a larger income at an earlier day, seasonable and earnest efforts were made to obtain so much by the middle of January, as might enable the Committee to prepare the annual schedule in due season without diminishing the appropriations to the missions. These calls for the time were comparatively inoperative. But subsequently contributors made responses which proved that the interests of the missions were fixed in their principles and hearts, and that the delay was for sufficient cause.

During the eighteen preceding months, the influences of pecuniary distress had prevailed; and within a year an unusual

number of churches ranked among the largest contributors have changed pastors. The ordinary times and systems of collection were thus seriously affected. Upwards of \$13,000 were paid into the treasury in March by individuals and churches whose donations in 1846-7 were made before the close of January. But to this delay on the part of so many large contributors, painful as were the fears which it occasioned, is chiefly to be attributed the fact that the expenditures have been met without resorting to "special subscriptions." In a few instances such subscriptions may have been made; but as a very general rule the donations received in March were annual contributions, made under the influence of motives which might have failed to produce the same amounts in any other than the last quarter of the year.

The same causes will lead to similar results as often as they occur, unless effort be made to induce contributors to regard the *time* more than the *amount* of their donations. But such a policy could scarcely be pursued without interfering with the rights of donors. Churches often choose to retain their contributions until they have reached the sum required for membership in the Union,—a privilege which they could not be dissuaded from exercising without injury both to themselves and to the missions, and the enjoyment of which will continue to make the receipts of the last month of every year relatively large.

More perfectly to equalize the receipts of the year among its different months would produce more reliable plans in all departments of the missionary service. But there are times for sowing and reaping; and the husbandman can better afford to borrow the means of purchasing bread than to reap an unripe harvest. So in the home work of foreign missions; it is wiser to wait even until the last month of the year for the full contribution of a church, than to receive little at an earlier day—and thus render necessary "extra collections" or smaller appropriations. While little may be found in the results of home operations for the last year to awaken anxiety or to diminish the abounding gratitude of our hearts, the purpose of securing a more equal distribution of the receipts should be cherished and acted upon so far as consistent with the higher object of obtaining enough, at some time within the year, to meet the constantly increasing wants of the missions. And it may be hoped that as causes subside which have produced the consequences referred to, contributors will yield to the obvious propriety of aiming to make the monthly receipts more nearly equal to the monthly expenditures.

PUBLICATIONS. •

The monthly issue of the last volume of the Magazine was about 4,500 copies, on which its publisher paid into the trea-

sure \$423,30. The monthly issue of the Macedonian published in Boston was 15,000 copies, and the balance in its favor, including the sum due from the publisher, was \$90,17. Of the Cincinnati edition the monthly circulation has been 6,500 copies, and the balance against it May 2, 1849, was \$228,73.

The present volumes of these periodicals are edited and published as last year. The Committee are of opinion, however, that some modification may be advantageously made in the contributors fund of both publications; and as a report which the Committee were instructed to make will come before the Board in another form, it may be unnecessary at this time to refer to the policy on which the periodicals should be conducted after the close of the present year.

Of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Report of the Union 2,000 copies were published and have been circulated, exclusive of the Magazine edition of the same document. Of the Annual Sermon, by Rev. J. N. Granger, 3,500 were printed, as the first of a series of Occasional Publications, and a copy was sent to every pastor within the home field of the Union, whose address could be ascertained. Through the liberality of the American Tract Society and the assistance of the agents of the Board, 4,500 copies of "Thoughts on Missions," by Rev. Sheldon Dibble, have been circulated from the Missionary Rooms within the year.

The History of American Baptist Missions, to which allusion was made in the last annual report, has been published. The work was submitted in manuscript to Rev. Drs. Cone, Sharp and Chase, for examination, and they have given it their decided approval. The terms on which it is published leave no risks or expenses to be incurred by the Board, and the price at which it is sold places it within the reach of all who desire to know the origin and progress of the missions. It is believed that the widest circulation of this work will greatly promote the missionary enterprise.

AGENCIES.

The agents in the employ of the Board, are Rev. Alfred Bennett, Rev. John Stevens, Rev. Greenleaf S. Webb, Rev. Oren Tracy, Rev. Sewall M. Osgood, Rev. Joseph Wilson, Rev. Orrin Dodge and Rev. James F. Wilcox.

In Maine and New Hampshire Mr. Wilson has continued his labors through the year, in which time he has addressed one hundred and forty churches, associations and conventions in behalf of the missionary cause; and of the churches thirty-seven were not visited by him last year. Mr. Wilson has circulated about six hundred copies of Dibble's Thoughts on Missions; and the means which he has employed in doing his

work, are such as may be used from year to year with hope of success. The number of pastors who preach a monthly missionary sermon, and of churches who do the home work of missions thoroughly, is increasing; and it is confidently believed, by the agent, that there will be an increase in the amount of contributions from his district the present year.

In Rhode Island and the eastern part of Massachusetts Mr. Wilcox has devoted four months to a temporary agency. He has addressed twenty-three churches, nearly all of which made contributions in advance of those of the preceding year. Mr. Wilcox says, that "*systematic* effort in the home work of missions appears to be increasing," but he has a "still deeper impression that the work, with very few exceptions, is not *thoroughly* done." At present he sees no way for the cause to prosper without the occasional visits of agents well qualified for the work.

In Vermont, Connecticut and the western part of Massachusetts, Mr. Tracy has labored through the year. He has addressed one hundred and thirty-one churches, associations and meetings on the subject of missions; and of the churches forty-six were not visited by him the preceding year. In nearly every section of his district Mr. Tracy has seen evidences of growing interest in the missionary enterprise. His chief aim has been to cause "churches and pastors to feel that the work of missions demands deliberate, systematic and persevering effort, such as the husbandman bestows on the cultivation of the soil." As a helper in this service, he regards "Dibble's Thoughts as being worth more for *practical* effect, than any other work that has been written in the English language." No falling off is apprehended in the contributions from this district the present year.

In the eastern section of New York Mr. Dodge has spent four months of the year; in which time he has visited fifty-one churches and addressed three county missionary societies. Most of these churches were not visited by an agent of the Board the preceding year, and the large increase in their contributions is a fair illustration both of the necessity and advantages of employing agents to go from church to church, in the present state of the home work of missions. Mr. Dodge has every where urged the adoption of the plan of a monthly missionary sermon, and he sees no reason to doubt that more money will be paid into the treasury from the same district the present year than has been received in the last.

In central and northern New York Mr. Bennett has continued his labors through the year, with the exception of a few weeks spent in Michigan. He has addressed one hundred and twenty-three churches, associations and other meetings, and of the churches nearly one half were not visited by an agent of the Board the preceding year. Mr. Bennett believes that the

amount of "systematic action, monthly preaching, contributions and prayer in behalf of the missionary cause, is gradually increasing in central New York; yet the frequent changes in the pastoral relation seriously retard the progress." The means which the agent has used in promoting the interests of the cause are such as may be safely and successfully used from year to year; and the prospects of the present year, in this district, are more hopeful than they were at the same time last year.

In western New York Mr. Osgood has continued his services through the year. He has addressed one hundred and forty-seven churches on the subject of his agency; and of the churches sixty-five were not visited by him in the year ending with March, 1848. Mr. Osgood has disposed of nearly one thousand copies of Dibble's *Thoughts*; and his estimate of the work is such that he would consider himself profitably employed if his whole time were spent in its circulation. He finds evidence of growing attention in different parts of his district to the Monthly Concert of Prayer, and to systematic effort in securing missionary contributions. The means used by him are such as he deems the best adapted to produce a permanent interest in the enterprise of Christian missions, and he cherishes the hope of a small advance in the fruitfulness of his district the present year.

In New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania Mr. Webb has labored through the year, as far as his impaired health would allow. He has visited fifty-eight churches, conventions and missionary meetings; and ten of the churches were not addressed by him the preceding year. Mr. Webb has avoided all efforts to procure special contributions which would in any respect diminish the ordinary annual donations. The Monthly Concert is faithfully observed in his district by about the same number of churches as in other respects evince a deep interest in the missionary cause. Some pastors have adopted the plan of a monthly missionary sermon, and in the opinion of the agent, when all do so, there will be little need of other agents to advocate the claims of the missions.

In Ohio and western Pennsylvania Mr. Stevens has pursued the same course substantially as in former years, except that his attention has been a good deal occupied with the interests of theological education. The number of churches and public meetings visited and addressed is thirty; the supervision of the Cincinnati edition of the *Macedonian* and a wide correspondence have received the usual care. In December the Committee were obliged to accept the resignation of Mr. Stevens as an agent of the Board, that he might, in obedience to his own convictions of duty, enter upon a kindred service for another institution. Since then, he has devoted only about half his time to the interests of the Board. Efforts have

been made to secure a suitable man to fill the important place so long and so successfully held by Mr. Stevens.

Rev. S. G. Miner closed his agency in Indiana and Illinois on the 31st of October, after devoting seven months of the year to visiting individuals, churches and associations in both States. The results of Mr. Miner's service were of such a character as leave no room for doubt that an agency ought to be sustained as far west as Chicago, to which a part of the North Western States should be assigned.

In Canada West Rev. S. T. Griswold closed his agency at the end of the first two months of the year. It is supposed that it will be unnecessary to employ an agent there more than for three or four months in the year.

Aid has been rendered in the home work by Rev. F. Kidder, as a temporary agent, in western Pennsylvania, and by Rev. J. H. Vinton, of the Maulmain Karen Mission, and by other missionaries in this country; and the Committee also desire thus publicly to express their grateful sense of the interest so generally manifested in the operations of the Board, by the weekly religious press. With very few exceptions, the gentlemen who conduct it have given to the missions the influence of an earnest and valuable coöperation.

The whole number of churches, associations, conventions and missionary meetings addressed by the representatives of the Board within the financial year, has been about nine hundred and fifty; and of the churches about one third were not thus addressed in the year ending March 31, 1848. The agent's service in this work is equivalent to that of eight men for about eleven months to each; and the total expense incurred, as stated in the Treasurer's report, is about \$6,300. This amount of time and money may seem a large expenditure for that object; and, owing to the resignation of some of the agents, or other causes, modifications in existing arrangements may be necessary. But the time has not come when it would be safe to expend less in the collecting agency of the Board. The men engaged in it labor hard in a self-denying service, and are worthy of being honored; and until the time come in which the work will be done without their help, agents to visit individuals and churches, will be essential to the successful prosecution of Christian Missions.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION.

The whole number of members now in the Missionary Union and made such by the payment of \$100 for each, is 1,996:—of whom* 1,431 have been constituted members by Churches, As-

* In a few instances it is not known by whom individuals were made life members.

sociations, Conventions and Missionary Societies; and 547 by their own or the contributions of personal friends.

With this increase of membership it may be stated, as cause of devout thankfulness to God and of encouragement to his people, that since the change in the organization of the Triennial Convention there has been an annual increase in the receipts of the Board.* During the three years, the annual expenditures have been met by the receipts, and the liabilities which existed March 31, 1846, have been reduced nearly ten thousand dollars.

In the foreign department the hand of God has been conspicuous throughout the year. Commenced with prayer in concert with all our missionary stations, it has been a year both of relief and progress. God who heard, has answered; and has dispensed to the missions severally, as they had need, his spiritual and providential "good things."

APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSIONS.

The first to be relieved were the mission treasuries. The Committee, having received in the closing month of the previous year an unlooked for income, were enabled to add to their appropriations, so as to meet more adequately the necessities of the missions; and though they were still restrained at various points from doing good, since it was not in the power of their hands to do it, the more urgent wants of the foreign field have been supplied. For the year to come, also, provision has been made on the basis of the ascertained results of the preced-

* The following table shows the amount of donations and legacies from different States in each of the three years.

STATES.	1846-7.	1847-8.	1848-9.
Maine,	4 676 82	5,388 23	6,052 28
New Hampshire,	2,237 50	2,527 67	2,210 59
Vermont,	1,938 95	2,610 53	1,964 73
Massachusetts,	21,383 94	23,928 42	23,483 47
Rhode Island,	6,185 13	4,613 25	6,444 68
Connecticut,	6,236 61	4,248 45	5,039 74
New York,	20,191 46	22,708 15	24,707 14
New Jersey,	2,181 05	2,625 77	3,229 83
Pennsylvania,	11,352 67	5,147 89	4,806 56
Delaware,	300 00	200 00	200 00
Ohio,	2,607 31	6,429 81	6,635 85
Indiana,	102 00	854 50	832 00
Illinois,	360 86	696 49	936 18
Michigan,	968 55	781 63	904 42
Wisconsin,	73 04	146 75	5 00
Iowa,	98 34	15 49	43 93
Miscellaneous,	4,115 01	2,971 39	1,406 67
Total,	\$85,009 24	\$85,894 42	\$88,902 99

ing year; and is more commensurate with the demands of the missions and with their promise of increase, than in any one of the last ten years. For all this the Committee would unite with the Board and with all who have contributed to so gratifying a result, in gratitude to Him whose are the silver and the gold, and through whose grace his people have offered so willingly.

MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS.

The missions have extensively shared also in relief of another kind; more closely personal to the missionaries, and not less vitally affecting the stations at which they labor.

The following recently appointed missionaries and assistants have joined the missions within the year:

Rev. Lyman and Mrs. E. Davis Jewett the Teloogoo.

“ C. C. and Mrs. L. C. Irish Moore “ Arracan (Bur.)

“ H. L. and Mrs. L. Hooker Van Meter “ “ (Karen.)

“ Judson and Mrs. S. R. Stone Benjamin the Tavoy.

“ Samuel J. Smith the Siam.

“ A. Judson Bingham the Ojibwa.

And Mrs. E. E. Clark Devan the Mission to France.

These with other missionaries appointed the previous year, an aggregate of sixteen missionaries and twelve female assistants including missionaries returning to their labors, were helpers in time of need; and to use the heartfelt words of the brethren whom they were sent to succor, they have been as “life from the dead.” All indeed is not accomplished that needs be. Brethren are still overtasked with labor; stations, not to say one or more of the missions, still lie desolate; and heathen tribes are literally *calling* upon us, still in vain, to send them teachers who shall teach them the words of eternal life. But the work has not gone backward; here and there lost ground has been regained, and new designs of holy aggression are planned and prosecuted.

OPERATIONS OF THE MISSIONS.

The following is a summary abstract of the operations of the missions since the presentation of our last Report.

MAULMAIN BURMAN MISSION.

MAULMAIN.—Rev. Messrs. A. JUDSON, H. HOWARD, E. A. STEVENS, L. STILSON and Mr. T. S. RANNEY, printer and depository, and their wives; Rev. T. SIMONS; and Miss L. LILLYERIDGE, teacher.

Nine native assistants, and five assistant school teachers, including two native.

AMHERST.—Three native assistants, and one native school teacher.

On their way to the United States, Rev. J. M. and Mrs. HASWELL.*

2 stations; 7 missionaries and 7 female assistants; 12 native preaching assistants, and 6 school teachers.

Rev. S. M. OSGOOD and wife, laboring in this country, retain their connection with the Burman Mission, but are not included in this enumeration.

In our last report of the Maulmain Mission the operations of the Burman and Karen departments were narrated separately, with a view partly to their being more readily apprehended, and partly in anticipation of their severance from each other, then under advisement, which has since been carried into effect. The departments being essentially distinct in character and in methods and places of labor, as well as in people and language, and the missionaries being devoted respectively each to his own field, it was thought that there should be a severance in form to correspond with the facts, and that such a separation would also be favorable to ease and efficiency of operation, to economy of expenditure, to the maintenance of a just measure of missionary responsibility and to general harmony. The propriety of the measure was early brought to the notice of the Committee by the members of the mission, and sustained by their unanimous request. It is expected, however, that the missionaries resident at Maulmain will continue to assemble as heretofore, at stated seasons, for mutual consultation and encouragement and united prayer.

Preaching, &c.—The operations of the past year in the department of preaching, have not materially varied from those of the preceding, except as occasioned by the sickness of Mr. and Mrs. Haswell, and their consequent departure for this country. They were to leave Maulmain in December, but for some time had been disabled for labor by general debility, accompanied in the case of Mr. Haswell with a partial loss of sight. In consequence of his removal, Mr. Stevens takes charge of the station and church at Amherst, and of the preaching assistants at

* Mr. and Mrs. Haswell arrived June 3.

Maulmain, relinquishing to Dr. Judson the pastoral care of the Maulmain Burmese church; a portion of his time will also be devoted to preaching in the villages. While resident at Maulmain, Mr. Haswell "frequently preached the gospel to listening multitudes, gathered in connection with several day schools; and gave much religious instruction in a more private way, not without some fruit of his labors. Mr. Stilson has also usually preached at one of the school-houses every Sabbath evening to interesting assemblies; Mr. Stevens has frequently preached at the different stations; and at the Obo day-school-house and in its neighborhood, Mr. Mason, then of the Maulmain Karen Mission, has preached on Sabbath evenings in Burman a part of the year." The number of Burman preaching places at Maulmain is eight, with an average attendance of 250 hearers; and of native preaching assistants nine, who are also employed to some extent as itinerant laborers. "The labors thus performed," says the last annual report of the Maulmain Missionary Society, "in conjunction with the teachers of the schools, who daily conduct religious worship with the scholars, give religious instruction and teach religious books, cannot fail, with the divine blessing, ultimately to produce most cheering results. Such indeed are, to some extent, now apparent." Still, the work of conversion in this department of our labors moves slow. "I presume I have preached the gospel," says Mr. Mason, "to more Burmans than Karens; and looking at the results, I find I have baptized about *one* Burman to *fifty* Karens." "The reason of the great difference in these results is the great difference in the preparation of the two nations for the reception of the gospel. The Burmans are our Pharisees and Sadducees; the Karens our publicans and sinners."

The Maulmain Burmese church appears to have diminished in numbers the past year by deaths and exclusions; present number 138. Several individuals, nine in connection with the English church and three with the Burman, have been baptized since the date of the Report (July 1); and a larger number at Amherst, including thirteen Karens;—number of members of Amherst church in July, forty-one; of whom two had been baptized during the past year. In the church at Maulmain a Home Missionary Society has been in operation the last three years, which has supported the whole time two, and a part of the time three native missionaries.

Schools.—The theological school has been open five months of the year, but in consequence of the late members entering more fully into their work of preaching, the exercises have been regularly attended by only two students, both from Burmah Proper. As with former classes, the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, especially the Gospels, with references, have been made the chief study, alternating daily. Attention has also been given weekly to geography, particularly that of Pales-

tine; with occasional exercises in original composition &c., three hours each day being usually occupied in recitation.

The Burmese boarding or high school has had an average attendance of 100 scholars, including nearly equal numbers of boarders and day pupils; thirty of these were in the female department. An English department was added in January, with an average attendance of fifteen pupils; the whole expense being defrayed by the parents or guardians. Four of the scholars have been baptized within the year, and others are expected soon to make confession of Christ. The influence of the school upon the community around is salutary. Day schools have been established in various parts of Maulmain, where till recently none could be maintained; and several of them have become regular preaching stations, "second in importance to no others in the town." "No other mode of labor which could have been adopted," says the last Report of the Maulmain Missionary Society, "would probably have brought so many Burmans, who were strangers to the truth, under the direct and stated preaching of the gospel."*

Printing department.—The amount of printing executed in 1848, chiefly in Burman and Pwo Karen, was 198,000 copies or 970,400 pages. Two of the publications were in Kemmee, a Spelling book and Reading Lessons, prepared by Mr. Stilson, who had reduced the language to a written form. The Sgau New Testament, 5000 copies, 12mo., revised edition, is in press, and the printing has proceeded into the Gospel by John. The following table gives the titles &c., of the books completed within the year.

* Mr. Howard, principal of the boarding or high school, speaks of the connection between schools and the preaching of the gospel in the following terms, in a letter of recent date. "Our friends in America, it appears to me, are accustomed to look on the expense of schools as if they were disconnected with the preaching of the gospel, as much so, at least, as they are in America. This is not so. *Where is the direct labor of teaching the doctrines of the Cross* performed to the greatest extent here in Maulmain? The only answer that can be given, is, In schools, or in those assemblies which could not have been convened except for the existence of schools. How came the day schools into existence, where Christian books are now taught and where *interesting* assemblies convene every week to hear the gospel from the lips of the missionary? Two years ago no such assemblies could possibly have been convened, nor could the schools have been organized at that time; much less could Christian teachers and books have been employed. What has effected this change? The question admits of only one answer;—Under God, the boarding school has effected it. A little more than a year ago, a Burman lad went from this school to labor in the yard of a timber merchant, residing in the vicinity where our best day school is now taught; who was sufficiently acquainted with writing and arithmetic to take charge of the loading of a ship, measure the timber, calculate its contents in tons, feet and inches, and make the due returns to his employer. And this, with other cases of a similar description, made the people desirous of schools. But would they receive our books and teachers? Yes. Would the children attend to reading the bible and unite in offering prayer to the Eternal God night and morning? Yes. Would they go to the house of God on the Sabbath with their teacher? O yes; and many of the parents would go with them. In the localities where day schools are kept we find the most promising listeners to preaching, whenever the missionary or his assistants go forth to preach. The schools are therefore the means of bringing the gospel to bear *directly* on the minds of the people. And they are the means of accomplishing the greatest amount of this work with the least expense." September 22, 1848.

Statement of Printing at the Maulmain Mission Press in 1848.

Titles of Books.	Ed.	Language.	Size Ed.	No. pp.	Total pp.	Form.
Spelling Book	2d	Burman	3,000	24	72,000	8vo.
Associational Minutes	1st	"	300	22	6,600	"
Barward's Infant Series, Part 1	1st	Pwo Karen	300	59	17,700	32's.
" " " " 2	1st	"	300	63	20,400	"
The Examiner, (part)	2d	Burman	3,000	16	48,000	8vo.
The Atonement, (part)	2d	"	3,000	26	78,000	"
Kemmee Spelling Book	1st	Kemmee	500	3	4,000	4to.
Scripture Catechism	2d	Pwo Karen	300	89	26,700	12mo.
Questions on Acts, Vol. 1	1st	Burman	500	104	52,000	18mo.
" " " 2	1st	"	500	146	73,000	"
Tree of Life, (tract)	1st	"	2,000	16	32,000	8vo.
Easy Reading Lessons	1st	Kemmee	500	33	19,000	12mo.
Catechism for Sab. Schools, 1st Part	2d	Burman	500	67	33,500	"
Swift's Nat. Philosophy, Parts 1 & 2	1st	"	700	150	105,000	"
Burnese Reader	1st	"	500	76	38,000	"
Laura Bridgman	1st	"	500	16	8,000	"
Hymn Book	2d	Pwo Karen	500	177	88,500	24mo.
Anglo-Burman Dictionary, Part 2	1st	Burman	600	362	217,200	12mo.
Burnese Works	1st	"	500	177	88,500	4to.
Religious Herald	1st	"	500	48	24,000	"
Maulmain Missionary Society Report	11th	English	500	52	16,000	12mo.
Totals.			19,000	1,721	1,063,100	

The issues from the depository were copies 20,147, or pages 1,823,452; as follows.

		Copies.	Pages.	
<i>Of Scriptures.</i>	Burman and Peguan,	382	304,128	
Parts of "	"	4,169	369,220	
" " "	"	271	64,778	
" " "	Pwo Karen,	178	17,564	
" " "	Sgau "	100	36,500	
		5,100		792,190
<i>Religious books and Tracts.</i>	Burman,	10,580	432,344	
	Peguan,	873	30,932	
		11,453		463,276
<i>School Books.</i>	Burman,	2,019	239,366	
	Sgau Karen,	1,094	306,629	
	Pwo "	361	18,931	
	Kemmee,	120	3,060	
		3,594		567,986
	Total copies,	20,147	Total pages,	1,823,452

It is a gratifying circumstance that the income of the office, from job work, has considerably more than defrayed its current expenses, including the support of the superintendent.

Burmah Proper.—Our last Report gave some account of the reasons which had prevented Dr. Judson from proceeding to Ava agreeably to his cherished purpose, and of his subsequent return from Rangoon to Maulmain. More recent correspondence has again suggested the feasibility of the plan, and as the motives to the attempt remain in force, Dr. Judson has been authorized to renew it at the earliest favorable juncture, and the requisite facilities have been placed at his disposal.

MAULMAIN KAREN MISSION.

MAULMAIN (*Newton*).—Rev. Messrs. J. G. BINNEY, F. MASON, N. HARRIS, W. MOORE, and their wives; and Miss M. VINTON.

In this country, Rev. J. H. and Mrs. VINTON.

Also, NEWVILLE, CHETTHINGSVILLE, BOOTAH, BALUGOON and DONG YAN; with nine out-stations, besides twenty in *Burmah Proper*.

6 stations and 29 out-stations; 5 missionaries and 6 female assistants; 6 native preachers and 39 native assistants, exclusive of 23 who are members of the Theological Seminary. Two of the preachers and 16 of the assistants are connected with the out-stations in *Burmah Proper*.

Mr. Mason having expressed a desire to return to his former residence at Tavoy, from a confident persuasion that he can there prosecute his work of translating the scriptures to better advantage, while he will also find more abundant opportunities for other missionary labors, he has recently been re-transferred to that mission with the assent of his brethren, and will remove at his earliest convenience.

The resident members of the mission have labored in the jungle or at the station, as the demands of the field and the variations of season have indicated. A part of the dry season was occupied in visiting the out-stations and their branches; and the residue of the year in conducting the mission schools, preaching at the station and in its vicinity, and translating the scriptures. The southern district was visited by Mr. Harris at various periods, especially Bootah, on the Attaran river, and Balugoon. Mr. Binney directed his labors more particularly to the churches on the Gyne and Salwen rivers. Dong Yan was visited by Mr. Moore.

Much labor has been performed by the native assistants, all of whom itinerate more or less, several churches having also their stated pastors and teachers. The older and more advanced members of the theological school have shared in the work. Two of the native preachers have been employed in *Burmah Proper*, near Rangoon.* "Their course," says Mr. Binney, "so far as I can learn, has been faithful and judicious beyond what I had dared to hope. Kyapah says it is impossible for them to be lazy,—*the churches will not allow it.*" They report in connection with the twenty out-stations 861

* From one day to two or three days distant, direction varying from W. to S. E.

members, of whom 114 were baptized the last year. 321 rupees had been collected towards the support of the assistants and a school teacher. Connected with the stations and out-stations near Maulmain, are six churches with 723 members, eighty of whom were baptized during the year. Total of members 1,584, baptisms 195.

The *Maulmain Karen Association* held its annual meeting last year at the out-station Tah Krai. In the course of the meeting one of the oldest assistants, Ko Panlah, was ordained to the work of the ministry, the Association resolving itself into a council for the examination. The occasion was one of unusual interest, as were also meetings held on several succeeding days.

Schools.—The 6th term of the theological school commenced in April and closed in October. The studies were much the same as in previous terms, except that more attention was given to the Old Testament. In the New Testament the subjects of study were the Gospels and the Acts. The Pwo dialect of the Karen was made an evening study throughout the term. The diligence of the students was highly commendable, and their general conduct, with the exception of two individuals who were dismissed, worthy of all praise. Great effort was made to cultivate in them a proper sense of the truths they studied; and often the recitation room gave proof that the "Spirit of God was applying the truths of his word to each one's heart and conscience." Less injury had resulted from the intermission of study the last dry season, than had been apprehended. The services of the native assistant teacher were highly valuable. Number of pupils in the seminary twenty-three.

The Normal school has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The pupils are making good progress in their studies, including the English language, through which they receive their instruction. Five have been baptized within the year, and others give evidence of conversion to Christ. Number of pupils thirty-six, including fifteen girls. The following sketch of the design and character of the school is taken from the 10th Report of the Maulmain Missionary Society.

The prime design of the school has been to form a nursery from which individuals of promise, and who have a desire to become preachers of the gospel, may be selected for the theological school;—while at least a *few*, it is hoped, may be qualified at some future day to give a literature to their nation. Should individuals, however, express a preference for other pursuits, it is hoped the education received in this school will the better prepare them to be useful to their countrymen.

As it is impossible to elevate any people while the females are ignorant and degraded, it has been deemed necessary to make corresponding provision for their improvement. About one third of the school, therefore, is composed of girls. The English language is made the medium of instruction, in order that the English literature may be thrown open to the pupils.

It is designed, however, to make them well acquainted with the grammatical construction of their own language. The course will be thorough in all those branches necessary to qualify them for usefulness in any position in which they may be placed by the providence of God,—a thorough religious education always taking precedence of every thing else.

The Sgau Karen boarding school has had an average attendance for six months of seventy-five pupils, of whom ten were girls. "The greater part were members of churches before they came to school this year, and others were cherishing the hope that they had passed from death unto life." Fourteen were baptized during the term, and six others were applicants for baptism. The Pwo Karen boarding school contained thirty pupils, of whom eighteen were girls. At four of the out-stations are day schools, with an average to each of fifteen or twenty pupils. The general subject of schools for the Karens has engaged the particular attention of the Committee the last two years; and correspondence has been had with the several Karen Missions and missionaries with reference to the introduction of a system adequate to the end in view, yet comporting with our limited ability, and commanding the hearty coöperation of all concerned.* The progress already made in this department of labor, and the large and rapidly increasing numbers of a Christian population who are to receive the benefits of secular and religious culture at our hands, have enforced the necessity of maturing an educational system, more or less extended, as soon as practicable. The one adopted within this year contemplates the maintenance of three classes of schools; one of them designed for the training of native preachers, embracing a theological seminary at Maulmain, and schools at Tavoy and Sandoway for such native assistants as may not be able to avail themselves of the fuller course of the seminary;—and connected with these, one or more normal or preparatory schools, the seminary and normal school to be taught throughout the year;—a second class comprising boarding schools, designed to give at the principal stations and under the immediate charge of the missionaries, instruction in the higher branches of knowledge to such as may have shewn themselves entitled in character to such distinction; the schools to be in operation during the rainy season;—and, thirdly, a class of elementary or common schools, to be taught by native teachers and supported by the native population at their own charges;—to be multiplied as occasion may offer in all their jungle villages. Says one of the Karen missionaries in a letter just received,† "We have a population of some 12,000 or 15,000 Christians, i. e., church members and families and those within the scope of Christian influence,—all to be educated by *us*; We are to originate and control the whole."

* See Mag. p. 444, last vol.

† Mr. Abbott, Oct. 12, 1848.

Translations.—The revision of the Sgau Karen New Testament has been prosecuted by Mr. Vinton since our last Report, and the manuscripts to the end of Philemon have been forwarded to Maulmain. The translation of the Old Testament is also advancing rapidly towards completion. Writing in January Mr. Mason says, "One third of the Old Testament is nearly translated both into Sgau and Pwo. The translation of the Pentateuch is completed, and I am now finishing the Psalms, the completion of which I hope to be able to report at an early date. Genesis has been printed, and is now in course of distribution." He expresses the hope that the whole of the Old Testament will be completed in the course of the year 1850. Secured from interruptions and laboring without injury to health as incessantly as during the two months last preceding the date of his letter, the entire translation would be executed by the close of the present year.

Maulmain Missionary Society.—The operations of the mission have derived much aid from the Maulmain Missionary Society. For most of the year the Society has sustained ten assistant preachers, and has also materially aided nine schools embracing nearly 400 scholars. One half the expense of the Burmese Boarding School has been defrayed the last year by residents of Maulmain. Liberal donations have also been made to the Normal school and the Karen Theological Seminary.

TAVOY MISSION.

TAVOY.—REV. C. BENNETT, printer, Rev. E. B. CROSS, and their wives.

MERGUR.—REV. D. L. and Mrs. BRAYTON, Mrs. B. now in this country.

On their way to the mission, Rev. J. and Mrs. BENJAMIN.

In the United States, Rev. J. and Mrs. WADE.

2 stations and 13 out-stations;* 5 missionaries and 5 female assistants; 18 native preachers and assistants.*

Mr. and Mrs. Wade arrived in Boston July 31. His sight and general health were much improved by the voyage, but will require the influence of another winter to be so reëstablished as to allow him to resume his labors abroad.

At Tavoy the missionaries were interrupted in their work the last rainy season in part by the dangerous illness of Mrs. Bennett and partly by the prevalence of small pox. The school for native assistants was opened, but for the last named reason was attended by only fourteen pupils. One of these, a youth of distinguished promise, died. The amount of printing executed in 1848, was above 2,000,000 pages, including an edition of 1000 copies of Genesis in Sgau Karen.

The usual tours were made in the dry season of 1847-8, to the churches in the interior; northward by Mr. Bennett to

* Report of 1848.

Newville and Yaville, on the east to Mata and other villages by Messrs. Bennett and Cross in company, and towards the south by Mr. Cross to Pyeehaya, Patsauoo, Palouk, Katay, &c. The churches generally were in a healthful state, and the assistants in charge of them had been judicious and faithful. During these excursions some twenty-five were received to the churches by baptism. Whole number of members in the Tavoy Karen out-stations about 750; thirty-one baptisms reported* within the year.

Liberal contributions were made by the churches to the Tavoy Missionary Society. Mata church with three others contributed about 100 rupees.† The Mission have erected a new native and English chapel, twenty-six feet by forty feet, at a cost of about \$360, to accommodate the Burman and Karen congregations, as well as the English residents, in public religious worship.

In the southern branch of the Mission, Mr. Brayton has been employed a part of the year at Mergui, and has also visited the Karen out-stations both in Mergui province, and the southern district of Tavoy. From incidental sources we learn that he found the churches generally prosperous, with the exception of Palouk.*

ARRACAN MISSION.

Burmese department. AKYAB.—REV. Messrs. L. INGALLS and C. C. MOORE, and Mrs. MOORE. Out-station, Cruda. Four native assistants.

RAMREE.—Two native assistants.

Karen department. SANDOWAY.—REV. E. L. ABBOTT, REV. Messrs. J. S. BEECHER and H. L. VAN METER, and their wives. Thirty-six native assistants. Out-stations, Ongkyoung, &c.

3 stations and 37 out-stations, 9 of which are in Arracan; 5 missionaries and 3 female assistants; 6 Burmese and 36 Karen assistants.

Messrs. Moore and Van Meter sailed from Boston in October last, the former to be stationed ultimately at Ramree.

The history of the Burmese department has been of the same encouraging character for the past year, as indicated in our last Report. As early as May, in connection with the prayer-meetings instituted in concert with the Union, several inquirers presented themselves, and one convert was received by baptism to the Akyab church. A communication two months later announced ten additional conversions; and later still, four others, one a Kemmee; in all, fifteen. Four of the number were from Ramree. The last communication from Mr. Ingalls, January

* Mission Report of 1848 not received.

† "If the Baptists in America were only to give for the cause of missions, *in proportion to their wealth*, as the Karens have given this year, the Treasurer's receipts would annually exceed \$200,000. And besides the collections, new chapels have been or are to be built in all the places except Mata, and there the zayat is to be nearly rebuilt in repairs, the expense of all which is not inconsiderable."—*Mr. Bennett in Aug. Mag.* 1848.

23, 1849, describes the opening prospects at Akyab as "most cheering." "The field whitens fast, and the demand for the labor is most urgent."

The Kemmee tribe connected with Akyab station, and on whose behalf the public interest has been deepening from year to year, continue to urge their claims upon us with an importunity not to be withstood. They have recently been emancipated from the oppression of heathen rulers, head men of Christian character or preferences being substituted. "They only await the preacher." Writing last October, Mr. Ingalls says, "The cry for the living preacher is long and loud from every quarter. Some ten of the Kemmees have already been baptized, and they require an under-shepherd. Four are now with me. Paiting, son of Chetza the mountain chief, and a youth of promise, has just returned from Maulmain with his language reduced to writing. This difficult but important work has been performed by Mr. Stilson. Mr. S. visited the Kemmee villages while residing at this station, and collected the materials, and now bestows a gift upon them that shall last as long as time. Paiting has often pleaded for his countrymen with great earnestness at the mercy seat;—'O Lord, send a teacher from America for the Kemmees,' has often affected me, though *he* was unaware that I heard his evening devotions. Will not this prayer be answered?"* The number of Kemmees in the immediate neighborhood of Chetza's village is about 10,000.

Our intelligence in regard to the Karen department is incomplete, the annual report not having reached us. In the early part of 1848 on his return to Arracan, Mr. Abbott, in pursuance of his long cherished purpose, and accompanied by Mr. Beecher, met the native preachers at Ongkyoung. Twelve were present, sufficient time not having elapsed since the meeting was appointed, to allow the more distant to attend. Their coming together was an occasion of most thrilling interest. "When I found myself standing among that group of native preachers," said Mr. Abbott, "and witnessed their intense joy at seeing me again, I forgot for a while the sacrifices and hazards and misgivings of the past; and we rejoiced together, and offered to the Lord a song of grateful praise." The reports of the preachers were of the most gratifying character. Of the two ordained preachers, Tway Poh had baptized 600 during Mr. Abbott's absence, making some 1,600 since his ordination, placing "elders" over the churches constituted by them; and Myat Kyan 550, mostly in Burmah, whom he had also formed into churches, appointing to each a preacher. Of the remaining twenty-

* Mr. Van Meter was originally designed for the Kemmees, but was transferred to Sandoway in view of Mr. Abbott's expected removal to Burmah Proper. Should Mr. A. be prevented from entering Burmah, or should the station at Sandoway become less important in consequence of the return of the Karens to Burmah, this arrangement may yet take effect. But if otherwise, a missionary for the Kemmees may leave this country before the close of the year.

three native unordained preachers, left by Mr. Abbott on his departure for this country, two had died, and one had been suspended. The remaining twenty had been steadfast and faithful, having each in charge a Karen church, mostly in Burmah Proper. The sixteen native assistants appointed by Tway Poh and Myat Kyau, had also the care each of a church and congregation, by whom they were sustained. The appointment of these however was provisional and temporary, to supply a present exigency; and on the ensuing rainy season they were to repair to Sandoway, to be instructed in the mission school. The number of members in the churches in charge of these thirty-six preachers was about 5,000; 1,000 in Arracan west of the mountains under the care of ten preachers, including the two ordained; and 4,000 in Burmah between the mountains on the west and Rangoon; where also large numbers were reported as candidates for baptism. Besides these, north of Bassein and Pantanau were eight destitute districts,* where 1,200 converts were waiting for baptism; for whom pastors were demanded immediately. During this excursion of six weeks the missionaries baptized eighty converts. A similar meeting was held last January at the same place (Ongkyoung), the particulars of which have not been communicated.† "These meetings," writes Mr. A., "are fraught with influences and results, the loss of which the labors of the rest of the year would hardly compensate. The erroneous views which the native preachers may have acquired, relating to doctrine or practice, are then to be corrected—the difficulties they may have encountered in administering the discipline or managing the affairs of their respective churches, are to be removed—the erring are to be re-proved—the weak and desponding are to be lifted up—the broken-hearted and the mourner are to be made joyful—and *all* are to be inspired with confidence and zeal, that they may endure as good soldiers of Jesus Christ and fulfil their ministry with fidelity and success."

During the rainy season of 1848, a boarding school was opened at Sandoway, numbering sixty-six pupils. More would have attended, had they not been forbidden by the missionaries, on account of their inability to receive them; and of those who were received, nearly all were solicitous to stay beyond the allotted period. The object of the school was, mainly, to teach the older assistants the Scriptures, including sacred history; and the younger pupils the rudiments also of arithmetic and surveying. In the latter branch of study they were engaged but three months, but with great proficiency. There was also a class in English instructed by Mrs. Beecher. The average number attending the school six months was thirty-four, at an

* Connected with Rangoon?

† Since the presentation of the Report, the details, which are of exceeding interest, have been received, and will be published in the Magazine for August.

expense per month, including clothing, stationery, &c., of less than three rupees each pupil.

Mr. Abbott, on his return to Sandoway, was purposing to enter if possible into Burmah Proper. At the date of our last advices he was endeavoring to penetrate by the way of Bassein. If successful, the results will have some bearing upon the importance of Sandoway as a Karen station. The *home* of the Karens is Burmah. They have emigrated from it to escape oppression and persecution; but the Burman government, taught the impolicy of expatriating an inoffensive and industrious people, are disposed to abate their exactions and cruelties, and are endeavoring to persuade the Karens of Arracan to return. To this we must add the unhealthfulness of the Arracan climate to Karens. Hundreds if not thousands have been swept away. Much sickness has prevailed among the Karen out-stations the past year; and says Mr. Beecher, "They are turning their thoughts, and not a few their steps, towards the rising sun, and will not remain much longer in this sickly and unproductive land for love or liberty." "But Providence," he adds, "may have designed that these persecuted people should flee to and remain in this country, that their oppressors might see the folly of persecuting them, and become anxious (as they now are) to have them return in the enjoyment of religious freedom; and thus the door be opened for the return of missionaries to Burmah."

MISSION TO SIAM.

BANGKOK (*Siamese department*).—Rev. Messrs. J. T. JONES and S. J. SMITH, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. CHANDLER, Mrs. JONES and Miss H. H. MORSE.

(*Chinese department*)—Six native assistants.

Out-stations.—*Lengkiachu, Bangchang, Mahach'ai.*

1 station and 3 out-stations; 3 missionaries and 3 female assistants; six Chinese assistants.

Mr. Smith left New York for Siam in October last.

Mr. and Mrs. Jencks, who had left Bangkok for Singapore in November, 1847, on account of Mrs. Jencks's declining health, took passage too late from thence for the United States, by the way of Hongkong. She died at sea on the 27th of June, after a protracted and distressing sickness, but expressing unshaken confidence in God. Mr. Jencks's connection with the mission has since his return, with mutual consent, been closed. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, whose removal to Singapore in March, 1848, was noted in our last Report, proceeded thence, after a few months' residence, to Ningpo in China. To this station they are now transferred. Their health has been in a great degree restored, though not sufficiently to allow them to labor in Siam.

In the absence of missionaries the pastoral care of the Chinese church has been devolved on a "faithful and ju-

dicious" assistant, Hongkit. The assistant preaches every Sabbath to a congregation of from thirty to forty persons, and goes out daily for tract distribution and conversation; in which last his labors are shared by two other assistants. Each of the out-stations has also been under the care of a resident assistant.

The Bangkok church now numbers twenty-nine. It was commenced in 1833 with the baptism of three persons. Fifty-two in all have been baptized, of whom fifteen have deceased, one has been dismissed to the church at Hongkong, and seven excluded. Forty-eight of these were Chinamen, born in China; two, a man and woman, are Siamese, and one a Burman. Only twenty-three are now resident in Siam, including four recently added to it. "The members have evinced a spirit of liberality which may be regarded as one strong evidence of sincerity. They are generally poor. The income of Hongkit, consisting wholly of 12 ticals (about \$7) per month, is twice the income of any other member; and yet they have contributed, to spread Christianity during the year, $41\frac{3}{4}$ ticals; about two ticals or \$1,20 for each member." "Have they not," asks Mr. Jones, "from their deep poverty, given what should shame myriads who are 'at ease in Zion?' And shall this precious vine *die* through want of a suitable cultivator? Here are *millions* of souls, of just such materials as this church has been gathered from." "The absence of a missionary in the Chinese department," says the Mission Report, "is deeply felt by the native brethren; and unless some one is placed over them who can speak their language, and teach them to continue to observe all things which Christ has commanded, it is feared they will go astray. Some few of the disciples can speak sufficient Siamese to transact the ordinary affairs of life, but they can understand but little of religious conversation. Besides, the brethren of the Siamese department have already more than they can well attend to, and are unable to devote the time and attention to the Chinese which their case demands. They earnestly plead for a missionary to be sent to *them*. Siam is but a small field in comparison with China, for a Chinese missionary; still, one family might labor to advantage."

The rebellion which broke out among the Chinese in the early part of 1848, was soon suppressed, and missionary labors for their benefit can be prosecuted as advantageously as before. The work of conversion is quietly advancing. Several inquirers are noted of a promising character, and some who give evidence of faith in Christ are requesting Christian baptism.

Siamese department.—On the return of Mr. Jones in February of 1848, he resumed the daily morning worship in Siamese and the Sabbath services as formerly; attendance on the former about twenty persons, on the latter from twenty-five to forty. Much of his time has been devoted to the revision and publica-

tion of scriptures and tracts. "The call for tracts and books among the Siamese is on the increase, and works distributed are read more thoroughly than formerly." "The more they read, the more they wish; and many are *anxious*, if they do not embrace, at least to understand Christianity." The following is a list of the printing executed within the year.

<i>Tracts and Books.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Copies.</i>	<i>Total pages.</i>
Acts, 3d edition,	107 12mo.	3,000	321,000
Outlines of Old Testament Biography, 1st vol.,*	204 18mo.	3,000	408,000
"Joseph and Moses,"	100 12mo.	2,000	200,000
"Hints to the Wise," or Christianity credible,	78 "	2,000	156,000
Moral and Religious Stories,	100 "	5,000	500,000
Introductory Notices of the Christian Religion,	136 "	3,000	408,000
Christian Almanac,	50 "	6,000	300,000
		<u>24,000</u>	<u>2,293,000</u>

The entire New Testament is to be put to press the ensuing year, in an edition of 5,000 copies of the Gospels and Acts, and 2,000 copies of the remaining books; after which Mr. Jones will probably enter upon the laborious work of translating the Old Testament into Siamese. The number of Siamese tracts and books distributed, is 48,450; and of Chinese books and tracts during the last eighteen months, about 6,000. Some improvements have been made in the Siamese type, and more than 2,000 additional Chinese characters have been cut, to print the vocabulary prepared by Mr. Goddard; the first part of which is out of press.

Renewed efforts have been made to establish schools. A boarding school for boys has been taught by Mrs. Jones, and a day school for girls by Mrs. Chandler, each of which numbered at the close of the year nine pupils; who are also constituted into a Sabbath school.

MISSION TO CHINA.

HONGKONG.—Rev. Messrs. W. DEAN and J. JOHNSON. Six native assistants.

Out-stations.—*Chekchu, Long Island, Tukiawan.*

NINGPO.—Rev. Messrs. J. GODDARD and E. C. LORD, D. J. MACGOWAN, M. D., and their wives. Two native assistants.

2 stations and 3 out-stations; 5 missionaries and 3 female assistants; 8 native assistants.

The Hongkong station has been deeply afflicted in the early removal of Mrs. Johnson, who died after a very brief illness on the 9th of June. The health of Mr. Dean, which had partially given way, has been reestablished by visiting the northern ports of the empire.

The interests of the station and out-stations are in general as prosperous as at the date of our last Report. The congregations that assemble at Hongkong, are large and regular in their at-

* Revised and enlarged.

tendance; the out-stations on Long Island and at Chekchu are full of promise; and at Tukiawan, where there is a very prosperous school, an "excellent opening" has been made for a native preacher. In the church some difficulties have lately existed, the native brethren belonging to different clans and disposed to agitate the question, "who should be the greatest;" but these have resulted, with one or two exceptions, in penitent confession and prayer for the divine forgiveness.

A part of the year under review has been devoted by Mr. Dean to the preparation of Matthew for publication with marginal notes, and the revision of Acts. The former has been put to press, and the latter is nearly in readiness. Arrangements have also been made with Mr. Goddard for the publication of other portions of the Chinese Scriptures, the text to be prepared by Mr. Goddard and notes appended by Mr. Dean. "The present wants of the mission," Mr. Dean writes in October, "require immediate efforts for the preparation of one or two of the Gospels and the Acts, with explanatory notes; and also some portions of the Old Testament with notes—perhaps Genesis and Deuteronomy. We have endeavored to settle the use of terms for the persons of the Trinity, Scripture proper names, and the leading doctrines of Christianity. It may be a long time before these terms are satisfactorily settled; diversities of opinion very naturally prevail; particularly as terms are to be selected for general use in the various dialects, and, while the written language is *one* throughout the empire, each province has its favorite forms of expression—and in proper names, when *sound* alone is concerned, the same written name has a different sound in the mouth of each provincialist."

The execution of the work thus far appears to have been acceptable to the Chinese and to missionaries, some of whom have requested supplies for use. The revision of the Scriptures in progress at Shanghai by missionaries of other societies, has been carried into Luke, but two or more years will probably elapse before its entire completion and its publication.

From Ningpo station the report for 1848 has not been received. We learn, however, that public worship is conducted on the Sabbath, morning and afternoon, alternately by Messrs. Lord and Macgowan assisted by the native helper, congregations varying from fifty to 200. The chapel is also opened through the week, where the native assistant, who was baptized in November previous, attends to give instruction and occasionally tracts to those who call. A bible class, of six or eight Chinese, meets each of the missionaries weekly, who manifest an interest in the study of the Christian faith, and some have requested baptism. A small day school has been instructed, of twelve or fourteen pupils; and were adequate funds at the disposal of the mission, a boarding school might be instituted with cheering hopes of usefulness. Mr. Goddard, who arrived at

Shanghai from Singapore in September, was to remove to Ningpo on the opening of the year; the health of himself and his family having been greatly benefited by change of climate.

MISSION TO ASSAM.

SIBSAGOR.—Rev. N. BROWN, Mr. O. T. CUTTER and their wives; two native assistants.

NOWGONG.—Rev. Messrs. M. BRONSON and I. J. STODDARD and their wives; one other female assistant and one native assistant.

GOWAHATTI.—Rev. Messrs. C. BARKER and A. N. DANFORTH and their wives; and one native assistant.

3 stations; 6 missionaries, 1 a printer, and 6 female assistant missionaries; 1 other female assistant and 4 native assistants.

Mrs. BROWN took her departure for Assam, in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Bronson and Mrs. Cutter have been compelled by ill health to resort to a cooler climate. They arrived in Boston May 5th. A part of the year Mr. Cutter has been disabled by sickness; and Mr. Barker, who for years had been struggling against disease, was obliged to take a voyage along the coast of Bengal bay during the last cold season, to escape the necessity of longer absence. The year has been marked with trials; and had not the mission been reinforced the year preceding, it would have been still more marked with disaster.

The arrival of Messrs. Danforth and Stoddard was opportune; and notwithstanding the embarrassments under which they labored, from ignorance of the language and other inconveniences attending recent arrival, the operations of the mission appear in a good degree to have progressed as in former years. Mr. Danforth has assisted in conducting English worship and superintending the church at Gowahatti, and Mrs. D. in sustaining the English school. Mr. Stoddard at Nowgong early assumed the instruction of some of the classes of the Nowgong Institution, and since Mr. Bronson's departure has had exclusive charge. The number of pupils in the Institution is forty-five. Several native schools at Gowahatti and at Nowgong and neighborhood, continue in charge of native teachers. In the one at Gowahatti, taught by a valued native assistant, several of the pupils are deeply pious, and others are secretly inquiring after the way of life. Evidences of awakened emotion are often seen at the bible class and prayer meetings. The English residents continue to exhibit a generous interest in the school department; and have recently made liberal contributions to build a suitable brick house for the female boarding school.

At Sibsagor the most important work has been the preparation and partly printing of a second revised edition of the Assamese New Testament, 300 copies 8vo., one half of which was completed in December; besides an edition of 500 copies of the four Gospels and the Acts, and an additional 1,200 copies of the

latter for immediate distribution. Nearly all the parts first printed had been distributed, and numerous applications were made beyond the power to supply. In the protracted sickness and absence of Mr. Cutter, Mr. Brown, on whom the care of the printing was devolved, found a most faithful and valuable helper in the native assistant Batiram.

The usual religious services at the station have been maintained, preaching twice on the Sabbath, once in English, and in the evening a bible class; leaving, however, little opportunity for labor in the neighboring villages. The native church appears to have been in a prosperous state, with the exception of one or two individuals whom it became necessary to discipline.

MISSION TO THE TELOOGOOS.

NELLORE.—Rev. Messrs. S. S. DAY and L. JEWETT and their wives.

1 station, 2 missionaries and 2 female assistants; beside Rev. S. and Mrs. VAN HUSEN in the United States.

Mrs. DAY is also resident in this country.

In accordance with the instructions of the Board at its last meeting, the Committee took immediate measures after its adjournment to resuscitate the Teloogoo Mission, authorizing Mr. Day to return to Nellore and appointing Mr. Jewett, a brother of tried qualifications, to bear him company. They sailed for Madras October 10, and arrived in February following, designing to proceed immediately to Nellore. Their passage, which in general was highly favored, was more especially signalized in the bestowal of spiritual mercies and the hopeful conversion of two or more of the ship's company.

MISSION TO THE BASSAS.

BEXLEY.—J. VONBRUNN, and two other native assistants.

Out-stations.—*Little Bassa*; L. Kong Crocker, native assistant.

Harris' Town, (Graku?)—one native assistant.

1 station; 2 out-stations; 5 native assistants.

In this country, Mrs. M. B. CROCKER and Mrs. L. G. CLARKE.

The painful apprehensions alluded to in our last report, have been partly realized in the death of the lamented missionary Rev. Ivory Clarke. He had been connected with the mission for about ten years, enjoying for the larger portion of the period a good degree of health; and had exhibited a measure of energy and activity rarely equalled on that debilitating coast. When health began to fail, his native zeal and his absorbing sense of the importance of the work before him would not permit him to relax his efforts. He was repeatedly invited to return to his native land, but chose to avail himself of such restoratives as

would seemingly consist with the continuance of his labors; and not till these had hopelessly failed, did he allow himself to be broken away, and his thoughts turn homeward. But it was too late. He left Liberia on the 6th of April, 1848, and died on the 24th, "entering into rest."

In the mission, although the indefatigable sower now rests from his labors, with the beloved Crocker, his worthy partner and true yoke-fellow, their seed remaineth, and already a harvest is springing up to recompense their toils. The school established by them at Bexley has been continued, under the care of native teachers, and the gospel imparted to the pupils has been the power of God. Nine Bassa youths have been hopefully converted within the past year, and added to the Bexley church; the number of members of the church, native and colonial, is now seventeen.

The mission remains in charge of Bassa converts, the fruits, with one exception, of the mission. The reports received from them and of them are, generally, gratifying. The gospel is preached at the station and in neighboring villages by Mr. Vonbrunn, and stated prayer meetings are held at various places. Beside the school at Bexley, there are several village schools, which appear to be well conducted. The way is open for the speedy introduction of the gospel among the people. What we need are men to convey it to them, men full of faith and of the Holy Ghost.

MISSION TO FRANCE.

DOUAY.—Rev. E. and Mrs. WILLARD. R. FLAMANT, and two other assistants.

PARIS.—Rev. T. T. and Mrs. DEVAN.* Three native assistants.

BERTRY, &c.—Rev. J. B. PRUVOTS, native preacher.

MEUX and VERBERIE.—Rev. J. B. CRETIN, native preacher. P. J. Lacquement, colporteur.

BETHANCOURT, MANICAMP, CHAUNY, GENLIS, &c.—Rev. V. LEPOIDS and I. FOULON, native preachers. S. Besin, P. Ledouble, colporteurs.

HELESMES.—Rev. F. DUJARDIN, native preacher.

MOUCHIN, near Orchies.—Rev. J. THIEFFRY, native preacher.

ATHIES, CHERY, and RENANSART.—L. Lefèvre, colporteur.

Also I. Plaquet, — Louvet and two others, colporteurs.

8 stations and 10 or more out-stations; 2 missionaries and 2 female assistants; 20 native preachers and assistants.

Some changes have been made in the locations of the laborers, corresponding with the exigencies or encouragements of the several fields, or rendered necessary by considerations of a personal nature, but they need not be here particularized. The augmentation of the number of assistants accords with the suggestion offered in our last Report, and approved by the Board, as also with the letter addressed to the Committee on be-

* Dr. Devan was married to Miss Emma E. Clark, of New York city, Sept. 7.

half of the mission by the native preachers. Three of those recently appointed are employed in colporting, two of whom, if judged worthy, will soon enter upon a course of study preparatory to more important labors. Three are already engaged in study with Mr. Willard, including Mr. Flamant, who also assists in teaching. The character of these young men is represented as of the highest order, and the promise of their usefulness, when properly trained, appears commensurate with their ability.

The mission has every where enjoyed prosperity; "at least where there are laborers. The want of hands to cultivate the field and to gather in the precious fruits," says Mr. Willard, "is the principal cause of regret among us. Our daily prayer is, that the Lord would send us workmen, and furnish the means of supporting them. The friends of the French Mission would do wisely to act energetically *now*; this is a moment probably never to return."

The annual returns from the stations have been received only *in part*. Mr. Lepoids reports an addition by baptism of twenty-six,—candidates thirty-nine,—persons "well disposed" ninety-eight. Connected with his station are twenty-one preaching places, of which Mr. Foulon has charge of nine. In twenty of these are church members, from one to fifteen. Mr. Crétin reports six baptized, candidates six; whole number of members thirty-eight. In Mr. Lefèvre's field four have been baptized, in Mr. Pruvots's two, in Mr. Thieffry's six, and at Douay one. Whole number of baptisms *reported* in this connection forty-five,—twice the number baptized in any previous year; and greater accessions are looked for in the year to come.

The churches, though the poor of this world, are rich in faith; and in divers instances their deep poverty has abounded unto the riches of their liberality; as in the churches of Verberie, Chauny and Genlis. "The French Baptists are not wanting in devotion to the cause of God,—they want ability alone." Mr. Willard has expressed the purpose of organizing soon a missionary society, to gather together the humble contributions of the churches, for the support of a colporteur or licentiate student. It is also proposed to take preliminary measures to form an Association of the churches, now numbering fifteen, at the ensuing annual meeting of the native preachers. The latter continue to be annoyed occasionally by illegal interferences under pretext of law, but they seem to know the rights secured to them by the Revolution, and "knowing, dare maintain."

At Paris Dr. Devan gave his first attention to the searching out and assembling together of such of the same faith and order with himself, as were to be found in the city;—with whom he soon established regular meetings on the Lord's day in "his own hired house," and subsequently in an apartment more central and commodious, procured for the purpose. The chapel

was opened August 6; from which time religious services have been regularly maintained, with the occasional assistance of a native brother; attendance from twenty to thirty-five hearers, —the room being too small for more. Two colporteurs were put into employ soon after, for the sale of scriptures and visiting from place to place, and at a later day a third, supported by appropriations from the American and Foreign Bible Society. The number of bibles and testaments distributed, (Osterwald's version,) is not large, copies being rarely *donated*. A Sabbath school was opened in January under the care of Mrs. Devan. Two persons have been baptized on profession of faith, and two others have been approved, with a prospect of further increase. A system of collections from the chapel congregation has been introduced, which promises valuable aid.

At the present time Dr. Devan is about to visit some of the southern departments, or districts, of France, agreeably to a plan concerted before his departure from this country, to form acquaintance with Baptist families dispersed at different points, and if Providence should favor, to establish with them some permanent connection. One of the colporteurs above mentioned, has gone before by way of exploration, and has already made some favorable returns. The results of the tour will be waited for with lively interest.

MISSION TO GERMANY.

HAMBURG.—Rev. Messrs. J. G. ONCKEN, C. F. LANGE, and — SCHAUFFLER.

BREMEN and OLDENBURG; LEER.—Rev. Mr. GULZAU.

OTHFREESSEN, &c.—Rev. J. H. SANDER.

EIMBECK (Hanover).—Rev. C. STEINHOFF.

BERLIN (Prussia), 1837*. Eight out-stations.—Rev. G. W. LEHMANN.

BITTERFELD, 1840. Five out-stations.—Rev. C. F. WERNER.

MEMEL, 1843.—Rev. J. DÖRKSEN.

ELBING, 1844.—Rev. Mr. WIEBE.

TEMPLIN, 1848. Five out-stations.—Rev. MR. KEMNITZ.

ZACKERICK, 1845.—Three out-stations.

BRESLAU, 1846.—Rev. Messrs. GRIEDEMANN and J. STRAUZE.

STETTIN, 1846. Two out-stations.—Rev. J. KÖBNER.

ALLENSTEIN, 1847.

VOIGTSDORF, 1848.

ANSLAM and LASSAU, 1848.

RUMMELSBURG (Pomerania), 1841. Nine out-stations.—Rev. Mr. TILGNER.

FRANKFORT on the ODER.—Rev. Mr. METZKAU.

VIENNA (Austria).—Rev. J. L. HINRICHS.

AALBORG (Denmark).—Rev. Mr. FÖLTVED.

20 stations, 32 or more out-stations, 18 native preachers and assistants, besides several itinerant missionaries and colporteurs in Silesia, Hungary, &c.

The work of evangelization in Germany has extended so far, and spreads so rapidly, we can give in this connection only a

* Date of organization.

very general summary of its progress during the past year. The labors of the pastors and missionaries appear to have been unwearied and well bestowed, and to have been blessed with large success. Numerous additions have been made to Hamburg, Berlin and other churches, and several new churches have been organized. Opportunities and facilities to spread the gospel are multiplying on every hand, and the demand for additional laborers increases continually. Repeated missionary tours have been made, near and distant,—in Germany, to Austria, and into the interior of Hungary. A missionary and 30,000 tracts have been sent to Vienna, another into Silesia, one to the Hartz mountains, two to Hungary. Calls come pressingly from the Rhine. "The present time," says Mr. Oncken, "calls for all our energies to spread the gospel far and wide; and as we are the *first* and *only* Christians in the field *here*, who have no connection with national establishments and who wish to restore the lost simplicity of the first churches in all things, there is a double responsibility resting on us to give ourselves wholly to an enterprise the result of which will be beyond all conception glorious, as it is the work of God."

The number of churches in connection with the mission, and the present number of members, have not been given. In Prussia alone are twelve churches, containing 851 members, of whom 229 have been baptized within the year; net increase 178. Attached to the churches are twenty-two Sabbath schools, with 193 pupils.

Among the occurrences which have marked the year, one of the most interesting and betokening the most of future good, is the organization of the churches into a General Association, with a view to the increase of their mutual fellowship and encouragement, and to aid in the more effective support of the gospel both among themselves and abroad. A letter was addressed to Mr. Oncken by the Committee suggesting the desirableness of such a measure, soon after the annual meeting of the Board. Simultaneously with this, as it afterwards appeared, a conference of delegates of Baptist churches in Prussia was being held; at which seven churches were represented, and letters sent from others; which resulted in the organization of a Prussian Baptist Association. The primary object of this Association was the mutual support of the churches in their relations to government. Its sessions are annual; but quarterly reports are made by the several members, which are printed and circulated, and are a medium both of interesting intelligence and Christian sympathies. It has also the character of a missionary organization, and supports a missionary or colporteur in Silesia.

The object of the communication to Mr. Oncken had been anticipated; consultations having already been held by him with his brethren, and measures taken to convoke the churches

of Germany and Denmark by delegates to Hamburg in January following. The contemplated meeting was held from January the 17th to the 26th, and appears to have been an occasion of extraordinary interest. Fifty-five deputies were in attendance; "such," writes Mr. Lehmann, "as had endured the hardships of the campaign, and had overcome by the blood of the Lamb; mostly well known to me, but long since separated by vast distances. What exceeding great joy and harmony there prevailed."

At this convention a general union was formed of the churches, to meet triennially, organized into four subdivisions or associations, whose sessions are to be annual; the Prussian Association, already constituted, having for its centre the capital, Berlin; the Association of North Western Germany, with Hamburg for its centre; Middle and Southern Germany, the centre Eimbeck; and the Danish Association, in Denmark.

The churches separately have not been dilatory in missionary labors, nor done the work of the Lord deceitfully. In addition to a vast amount of personal effort rendered with little pecuniary aid, they have contributed more for missions, it is believed, in consideration of their poverty, than any other body of Christians in that country. "The Hamburg church," says Mr. Oncken, "has generally supported three of our brethren as missionaries, has assisted other churches, raised annually about \$300 for the support of its poor, defrayed the expense of a place of worship, and contributed to Tract, Bible and other Societies. Most of the other churches have followed the example; and, on the whole, we have cause for gratitude. Our sisters in the church at Hamburg have almost without an exception laid their trinkets on God's altar."

Measures have been projected for improving the qualifications of brethren called to the ministry, and two who have been already usefully employed, are about to prosecute a course of theological study.

We have only alluded to bible and tract printing and distribution. In November the tract issues for the last ten months were more than 500,000 copies.

MISSION TO GREECE.

CORFU.—REV. A. N. and MRS. ARNOLD, and MRS. H. E. DICKSON.

PIREUS.—REV. R. E. and MRS. BUEL.

2 stations, 2 missionaries and 3 female assistants.

Miss Waldo, now Mrs York, who was associated for a time with Mrs. Dickson in charge of the Corfu school, has, in prospect of more extensive usefulness, and with the cordial assent of the Committee, removed to Zante, and her connection with the mission has consequently closed.

The occurrences most interesting in the past year's history of the Greek Mission, have transpired at and in connection

with the island of Zante. More than a year ago a prayer meeting was instituted there, attended by fifteen Greeks, four of whom were theological students. Soon afterwards the whole fifteen were sent for, one by one, by the bishop, and “admonished, solemnly, kindly, and paternally, ‘to forsake the assembling of themselves together.’” A part obeyed. The rest, now limited to six, persisted, including two of the students. Communication was immediately opened with Mr. Arnold, which has been maintained by letter and personal interviews to the present time. The meetings have been continued, and with greater frequency. Copies of the scriptures have been transmitted and circulated. The principal design of the meetings in connection with prayer has been the study of the word of God. One of the attendants has requested baptism, and others have intimated a purpose to espouse the faith of the gospel. All this has passed not without observation. The applicant for baptism, who was teacher in a government school and a candidate for orders in the Church, has been dismissed from his place and stripped of his clerical robe, hardly escaping the hands of the excited populace. The end is not yet. Our last advices leave us in uncertainty with respect to the genuineness of the work, as a fruit of the Spirit; still, the tendency has been and must be to arouse attention, induce inquiry, and lead eventually, we have reason to hope in at least some instances, to the knowledge and acknowledgment of the truth.

At Corfu, while stated religious services have been maintained both in Greek and English, there has been no increase of attendance and less of interest manifested in the former; but in the English department the congregation, which has varied in numbers, has of late advanced again to seventy or seventy-five. About fifteen or twenty attend an evening course of biblical lectures. The school under the sole charge of Mrs. Dickson continues prosperous.

Mr. Buel at Piræus devotes his time to preaching; steadily in Greek, and in English occasionally as opportunity is given. The attendance on the Greek service is small, but orderly. No opposition is made from any quarter, unless by secretly endeavoring to dissuade the people from attending the mission services. “Among some of the hearers there appears to be a growing attention to the things that are spoken,” yet not amounting to deep conviction of their importance. A Sabbath school is taught by Mrs. Buel.

The former assistant, now resident at Patras, appears to maintain his Christian character, exhibits zeal for the conversion of his countrymen, distributes bibles and tracts forwarded to him by the missionaries, and on the Sabbath unites with others in the study of the scriptures.

With respect to the future; little more can be done than to

improve the passing opportunity to spread the light of the gospel, and wait on Providence. The missionaries now preach the word, no man forbidding them; and though the number are comparatively few who hear it, yet some, we may hope, will hear it not in vain. That the facilities for missionary labor will soon largely increase, we dare not hope. That success, whenever bestowed, will be accompanied with bitter persecution, we greatly fear. "Those movements towards civil and religious liberty, of which so large a part of the European continent has been the theatre the last few months, it was natural to expect, would be attended with some kindred progress, if not in the institutions and laws of the kingdom of Greece, at least in the popular sentiment of the Greek community." "Such a hope," writes Mr. Arnold, "may not be wholly without foundation; and yet, so far as the progress of just notions of religious liberty is concerned, the case of Greece is in several important respects peculiar among the nations of Europe. It was but yesterday, as history takes note of time, that Greece shook off the yoke of a barbarous and anti-Christian despotism. She is situated on the extreme verge of European Christian civilization. However much her capital may have attracted the classic travellers of the western world, her territory has not been pervaded and made a thoroughfare by men of all nations and creeds, like many other parts of Europe; and those foreigners who have from time to time visited her interior, have for the most part, through ignorance of the language, and other causes, left no mark on the character and sentiments of her people. Her population is not made up, like that of France and Germany, of different religious sects, whose collisions bring the great problems of religious freedom into notice and discussion. The darling object, the master passion almost, of the Greek mind,—the recovery of Constantinople,—is inseparably connected, in their view, with the inviolate integrity of that traditional faith which is the bond of unity between the Greeks of free Greece and those of Grecian Turkey. As the result of all this, there is not in Greece any recognized *party* in favor of religious liberty, and it would probably be difficult to find, among the influential men of the land, an individual advocate of the *unrestricted* rights of conscience."

MISSION TO OJIEWAS.

SAULT DE STE. MARIE.—Rev. A. and Mrs. BINGHAM, Rev. A. J. BINGHAM; one female assistant.

TIKUMINA.—Rev. J. D. CAMERON; *Shigud*, native assistant.

MICHIPICOTON.—

2 stations and 1 out-station; 3 missionaries, 2 female assistants, 1 native assistant.

Rev. A. J. Bingham was appointed last autumn temporarily, to meet existing exigencies, and also to give opportunity to as-

certain more satisfactorily the claims of the mission either to permanent enlargement or to a reduced support. The health and age of Mr. and Mrs. Bingham suggest this alternative, requiring that the boarding school be discontinued or that an associate family take it in charge. The Committee are of opinion that the school ought, for the present at least, to be discontinued or modified. They are also of opinion that, if at any time it be expedient to resuscitate the school after its present model—and this may be left for future advisement—it will become an important inquiry whether its location should not be changed to *Tikvamina*, where the largest body of Ojibwas in our connection reside; in which case it might be put in charge of Mr. Cameron, or, if another missionary were appointed, Mr. Cameron would be at liberty to return to the station, so long left destitute, of *Michipicoton*. The terms of the treaty with the Ojibwas require the boarding school to be located *near* St. Mary's river, but a liberal construction will allow some latitude of selection as to its site.

The ordinary labors of the mission have been regularly fulfilled, with some interruptions from sickness at both stations;—preaching both in English and Indian, bible class and Sabbath school, and occasional visits to Indian hamlets or “camping grounds.” Our latest information announces much suffering from sickness, and several cases of death in the mission families at *Tikvamina*. The mission report an average attendance at the day school the last two quarters, of sixty, with seven boarding pupils. Number of church members thirty-two; beside twelve or fifteen who remain in the church at *Michipicoton*; “most of whom appear to regulate their lives by the rules of the gospel, and to enjoy its consolations. Some defections have occurred among them, but probably not more often than is common in Christian churches among white people. The Sabbath is as strictly kept by them as by Christians in the States. In their religious meetings they sing hymns translated into their own language, and pray understandingly and with a becoming spirit of devotion.”

“The Indians continue to make advances in civilization, or, at least, become more habituated to, and confirmed in those civilized habits already adopted. Most of the young men are forming habits of industry, devoting a portion of their time to the cultivation of the soil, a larger portion of it to the fishing business, and the remainder, not suitable for either, to the chase. Some contemplate purchasing lands and becoming citizens of the United States.”

OTTAWAS IN MICHIGAN.

RICHLAND.—Rev. L. and Mrs. SLATER.

It appears from a Report submitted in October last, that down to that period the affairs of the colony had been prosperous. Religious worship had been conducted, as usual, in Indian on the Sabbath, the congregations assembling well and showing interest. The summer term of the school had been protracted to four months, attended by thirty scholars, including white; whose proficiency was gratifying. About one hundred elementary and reading books in Indian, published by Mr. Slater after the "new system," had been distributed also among the adults; which were earnestly solicited and attentively perused by those who could understand. Most of the families were furnished with copies of the sacred Scriptures. Arrangements were in progress to issue a monthly publication.

Temperance principles and habits were prevalent in the colony. "The Indians are more industrious and sober than formerly. The past season they have raised 170 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of corn, and 300 bushels of oats, and broken up some twenty or thirty acres of new land. Several individuals own light two horse wagons, of which they make almost constant use to secure their products, go to mill, and on the Lord's day attend divine worship. Some of their dwellings are furnished with tables, chairs, bedsteads and clocks."

The church, numbering about twenty-five members, have contributed to the Union \$7.25 at the monthly concert for foreign missions.

TUSCARORAS IN NEW YORK.

TONAWANDA.—Rev. A. and Mrs. WARREN.

Instead of the boarding establishment formerly maintained on the Reservation, two day schools are now in operation, containing more than 100 pupils; average attendance about fifty-five. The prejudices against education formerly existing among these Indians, are all removed; the whole band, chiefs, prophets and warriors, approve of schools, and wish to have them perpetuated among them.

The religious state of the people is low. One interesting case of conversion occurred long since; of a chief who resided in a pagan neighborhood; who has since deceased, and in his death glorified God. Several of the members of the church have been dismissed of late by letter, others excluded, and some have died; leaving but twenty-five, a reduction of nearly one half within three years. This declension is owing, in part, to the

agitating of the question of removal, which has been constantly kept before the Indians and has occasioned great excitement. A third and fourth attempt have been made by the Ogden Co. to appraise the Indian lands, preliminary to the execution of the treaty for the removal of the occupants—but have been withstood with force and violence.

SHAWANOE MISSION.

SHAWANOE.—Rev. F. and Mrs. BARKER.

DELAWARE.—Rev. J. G. and Mrs. PRATT; Miss E. S. MORSE. *Charles Johnnycake*, assistant.

OTTAWA.—Rev. J. and Mrs. MEEKER. Mr. J. T. and Mrs. JONES; and *Shawbundy*, assistants.

3 stations; 3 missionaries and 5 female assistants; 3 native assistants.

A good degree of prosperity has attended the operations of the Shawanoë station. Eleven members have been added to the church by baptism; four have died, two have been excluded;—present number thirty-seven. Others are candidates for admission to membership. Six weekly meetings on an average are regularly sustained beside the Sabbath services. The labors of the native brethren are well approved. A house of worship built the last summer, was dedicated in September. It is a neat and commodious frame building, of good materials and well constructed, with a belfry; dimensions, twenty-eight feet by forty.

The boarding school has averaged fifteen pupils. Most of them have been regular in their attendance, and all have united with others in a Sabbath school. In the intermissions from study the pupils have been employed in manual labor, the boys in farming and the girls in housewifery and needle work. "The labors bestowed on the Indians have been attended with good success; as is witnessed in the improvements made in their farms, in the increasing energy and persevering industry of not a few, in the reformation of some addicted formerly to intemperance,—and not the least worthy of mention, in the religious observance of the Christian Sabbath."

The school at Delaware was reopened in July with twenty-eight pupils, in the immediate charge of Miss E. S. Morse, and from that time has continued in successful operation. The children who have attended, have made "very commendable" progress in their studies, not excepting those collected from the rudest or most degraded families;—and are almost wholly free from the unbecoming habits common among uneducated Indian youth. The effect of education upon the tribe at large has become apparent. The influence of those who have formerly attended school is felt and feared by the more uncivilized. "The chieftaincy is losing its sway; the dance is becoming unpopular; and superstitious usages in regard to matters of religion give

place, in the growing attention among the young to letters and the useful arts." The older portions of the community are less improved; and under the exciting influences of the *war* have even retrograded. "Their attention has been withdrawn from quiet occupations, and they have sought in personal services or in speculation to form connections with the army. As a consequence, they have become more reckless,—care less for themselves, their families or their immortal interests."

The Delaware church numbers at present but twenty-six members. Some names have been dropped from the records for various causes. Seven have been added by baptism. The Sabbath congregation, owing to the wide dispersion of the people upon their lands, is small. Some Stockbridge families assemble with the Delawares, when circumstances favor. Such of their children as can attend are received into the school, and the members of the church have united with the Delaware church. Religious services at Stockbridge are discontinued, and the settlement is decreasing.

The Ottawa station has been conducted as in former years, the missionary attending meetings for prayer and preaching, and visiting from house to house. At the meetings, which continue from two to three hours, the native brethren generally take part. The missionary deploras the existence in the church, of worldly-mindedness and spiritual sloth to a greater extent than in former years. Four have been baptized, two received from another connection, four restored, and five excluded; four have died; present number sixty-eight.*

MISSION TO THE CHEROKEES.

CHEROKEE.—Rev. Messrs. E. JONES and W. P. UPHAM; Mr. H. UPHAM, printer; and their wives.

DELAWARE TOWN.—*John Wickliffe, Oganaya*, native preachers. Out-stations, *Honey Creek, White Water*.

DSIYOHEE.—*Dsulaskee*, native preacher.

TAQUOHEE.—*Tanenole*, native preacher.

FLINT.—*Lewis Downing*, native preacher.

Out-stations, *Skin Bayou, Grand River, Spring Creek*.

5 stations and 5 out-stations; 2 preachers; 1 a teacher; 1 printer, and 3 female assistants; 5 native preachers.

The year has been signally blessed to the mission in the bestowal of spiritual influences and the hopeful conversion of many who have professed their faith in Christ by baptism. The religious interest prevailed most generally in the summer and autumn, and having for a while subsided, has begun of late to reappear. Ninety-six were added to the churches in the for-

* A letter of recent date alluding to the attendance at a quarterly meeting, speaks of the very earnest attention of the Indians to preaching, especially while listening to a discourse of an hour and a half from "Eli, Eli, lama sabacthani." 150 were present, the missionary and his wife being the only white persons.

mer part of the year, including fourteen Creeks. The whole number of baptisms reported in 1848 was 121. Several have been added the present year. Number of members in the Cherokee churches (by estimate) 1,100, the returns being incomplete.* The number of stated preaching places is fourteen, at each of which is a meeting-house or other building for the accommodation of hearers, erected by the churches at a cost to themselves of about \$3,400 (\$3,390;) a very liberal expenditure, the native brethren being generally poor, and in their new location still struggling with many adverse circumstances.

Meetings have been attended as formerly for the instruction of the native preachers, and of others accustomed to conduct social meetings for prayer and exhortation. At the last two-monthly meeting twenty-five were present, "who took a lively interest in the exercises, asking many pertinent questions, and evincing the attention they had given to the portions of the word of God which had been lately put into their hands."

The books of the New Testament printed the last year are Ephesians, Galatians, Philippians, Colossians, and 1st and 2d Peter; making a total, with tracts, of 72,000 pages, and other publications, of 634,500 pages.

The national school taught by Mr. Upham ranks well with any others in the nation. A considerable number of the pupils come from distant places, and from families of influence. Two are qualified to become teachers, and the scholars generally would compare to advantage with members of schools in our own community. Number of pupils forty-eight.

RECAPITULATION.

The number of Missions sustained by the Union is 17; of stations and out-stations 198; of missionaries 54, of whom 49 are preachers; and of female assistant missionaries 55; with 194 native preachers and other assistants; whole number of laborers 303. The number of churches is 148, with 11,534 members; and of schools 50, with 1,500 pupils; the number of additions to the churches on profession of faith, more than 2,000.

The course of the year has thus, in almost every mission and in the various operations of the Home Department, been marked with the agency of a present God. God, even our own God, has blessed us, has blessed the missions, has blessed them with the blessing of many that were ready to perish, but who now are saved with a "great salvation." May He also bless us with an humble spirit, and save us from the ingratitude that would arrogate the praise which belongs to HIM ALONE.

* The church at Bushyheadville (or Cherokee) has seventy-six members; seventeen baptized last year.

Table of Missions, Stations, &c., of the Union, in 1848-9.

Missions.	Stations.	Out-stations.	Missionaries.	Female assistants.	Total missionaries and assistants.	Native preachers.	Other assistants.	Total native preachers and assistants.	Churches.	Baptized.	Present number.	Boarding schools.	Pupils.	Day schools.	Pupils.	Theol. schools.	Pupils.	Normal school.	Pupils.	Total schools.	Total pupils.	Pages printed.
Mandarin, Burmah, " Karee, Tavoy, Arracan, Siam, Chun, Assam, Teloochoo,	2 6 2 3 1 1 2 3 1	29 13 37 3 3	7 5 5 5 3 3 5 6 3	7 6 5 5 3 3 6 6 3	14 11 10 8 6 5 12 6	6 2 1 1	15 39 18* 40 5 5 4+1	18 45 19 42 6 8 5	3 26? 11 38 2 2 3	25 194 31? 1245 4 1? 25? 50?	194 1584 *770? 5000 29 25? 50?	1 2 1 1 1	100 105 14 66	4 4 2 2 19?	50? 60? 18 12 600?	1 1	2 23	1	36	6 8 14 66 18 12 19 20	152 224 24 66 66 18 12 645	970,400 2,000,000 2,253,000
Whole number in Asia, 8	20	85	39	36	75	9	132+1	142	84	1500	7652	6	330	30	740	2	25	1	36	39	1131	
Bassa Mission,	1	2		2	2	1	4	5	1	9	17	1	20?	2	40?					3	60	
Mission to France, " Germany, " Greece,	8 20 2	10? 32?	2 2	2 3	4 5	6 18	14	20 15	15 35?	47 300? 2300?	250? 2300?			1	50?				1	1	50	
Whole number in Europe, 3	30	42?	4	5	9	24	14	38	50	347	2550			1	50				1	1	50	
Mission to Ojibwas, " Ottawas in Michigan, " Tuscaroras, Shawnee Mission, " Cherokee	2 1 1 3 5	1	3 1 1 3 3	2 1 1 5 3	5 2 2 8 6	5	1	1	2 1 1 3 6	1 1 1 22 121	44 25 25 131 1100?	1 1 2	7 43	1 1 2 1	50 30 100 48					2 1 2 2 1	57 30 100 43 48	634,500
Whole number in America, 5	12	6	11	12	23	5	4	9	13	144	1335	3	50	5	228					8	278	
Totals,	63	135	54	55	169	39	165	194	148	2000	11534	10	400	38	1038	2	25	1	36	50	1519	

* Report of 1848.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Expenditures of the Union during the year ending March 31, 1849.

MISSIONS.

MAULMAIN MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and purchases,	\$11,921 61	
Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Moore and Mr. Simons from Calcutta to Maulmain,	200 29	
do. of Mr. Vinton and family to the United States, in part,	814 20	
	<hr/>	12,936 10

TAVOY MISSION (INCLUDING MERGUI).

Remittances, drafts and purchases,	4,555 90	
Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin,	529 96	
Passage of do. from Boston to Calcutta,	483 93	
do. of Mr. and Mrs. Wade to the United States, in part,	300 00	
do. of Mr. Brayton from Calcutta to Mergui,	115 00	
	<hr/>	5,984 79

ARRACAN MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and purchases,	6,150 15	
Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Moore,	596 99	
do. do. of Mr. and Mrs. Van Meter,	597 36	
Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Moore and Mr. and Mrs. Van Meter from Boston to Calcutta,	965 77	
Balance of Mr. Kincaid's salary to June 17, 1846,	193 18	
	<hr/>	8,503 45

ASSAM MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and purchases,	6,756 51	
Passage of Mrs. Brown from Boston to Calcutta,	244 38	
do. of Messrs. Danforth and Stoddard and their wives from Calcutta to Gowahatti and Nowgong,	232 50	
do. of Mr. and Mrs. Bronson and Mrs. Cutter to the United States,	1,350 00	
	<hr/>	8,583 39

SIAM MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and purchases,	3,655 48	
Outfit of Rev. Samuel J. Smith,	300 00	
Passage of do. from New York to China,	250 00	
do. and expenses of Rev. E. N. Jencks to the United States <i>via</i> Hongkong,	1,662 00	
	<hr/>	5,867 48

CHINA MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and purchases,	5,724 56
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TELOOGOO MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and purchases,	1,972 27	
Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Jewett,	569 71	
do. of Mr. Day,	100 00	
Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Jewett and Mr. Day from Boston to Madras,	771 75	
Expenses of Mr. Van Husen's family,	245 50	
	<hr/>	3,659 23

BASSA MISSION.

Drafts and purchases,	2,435 03	
Passage of Mr. Clarke and family to the United States,	285 00	
	<hr/>	2,720 03

MISSION TO GREECE.

Remittances, drafts and purchases,	3,374 80
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MISSION TO FRANCE.

Remittances and drafts,	5,582 72
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GERMAN MISSION.

Remittances and payments,	4,625 65
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CHEROKEE MISSION.

Drafts and purchases,	3,475 00
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SHAWANOE MISSION.

Drafts and purchases,	4,015 29	
Less this amount received from the United States,	1,950 00	
	<hr/>	2,065 29

MISSION TO THE OJIBWAS.

Drafts and payments,	1,753 38	
Less this amount received from the United States,	1,700 00	
	<hr/>	53 38

MISSION TO THE OTTAWAS IN MICHIGAN.

Drafts \$350—defrayed by U. S. appropriation.

CHOCTAW MISSION.

Paid Rev. R. D. Potts, balance of account,	25 00	
	<hr/>	\$73,185 87

AGENCIES.

Salary of Rev. J. Stevens 1 year,	800 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do. do.,	154 68	
Salary of Rev. A. Bennett 1 year,	600 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do. do.,	68 00	
Salary of Rev. S. M. Osgood 1 year,	600 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do. do.,	85 87	
Salary of Rev. J. Wilson 1 year,	600 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do. do.,	198 87	
Salary of Rev. O. Tracy 1 year,	600 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do. do.,	166 27	
Salary of Rev. G. S. Webb 10½ months,	700 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do. do.,	79 95	
Salary of Rev. S. G. Miner 10 months,	500 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do. do.,	70 64	
Salary of Rev. O. Dodge 4 months,	233 33	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do. do.,	25 24	
Salary of Rev. J. F. Wilcox 4 months,	200 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do. do.,	54 38	
Salary of Rev. S. G. Griswold 3 months,	150 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do. do.,	6 23	
Temporary Agencies,	46 50	
Rev. E. Kincaid's travelling expenses in 1846,	31 57	
Rev. E. Bright, Jr.'s, travelling expenses,	149 96	
Deputations to attend anniversaries, &c.,	188 45	
	<hr/>	6,309 94

PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Report 2,000 copies, with Abstract of do. 500 copies,	263 65	
Rev. J. N. Granger's Sermon, 3,500 copies,	68 69	
Extra expense of Magazine for July, 1848,	330 00	
202 vols. of Magazine, for file and distribution,	101 00	
Circulars,	61 38	
	<hr/>	824 72

SECRETARIES' DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Rev. S. Peck for the year ending March 31, 1849, \$1,200,—less \$400 received from fund for this purpose,	800 00	
Salary of Rev. E. Bright, Jr., \$1,200,—less \$400 as above,	800 00	
Clerk hire,	200 00	
	<hr/>	1,800 00

TREASURERS' DEPARTMENT.

Salary of the Treasurer for the year ending March 31, 1849, \$1,200,—less 400 received from fund for this purpose,	800 00	
Clerk hire,	500 00	
	<hr/>	1,300 00

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Rent of rooms,	695	10	
Furniture, fitting new rooms, fuel and light,	401	62	
Blank books and stationery,	87	79	
Periodicals and binding books, &c.,	46	74	
Books for library,	57	10	
Postage of letters, papers and pamphlets,	400	72	
Freight, cartage, insurance, wrapping paper, twine, &c.,	179	29	
Interest on money borrowed,	303	57	
Counterfeit money, discount on drafts and bank notes,	95	81	
Legal documents and counsel,	135	69	
Copying letters and documents,	55	00	
Messenger and porter and care of rooms,	212	27	
Hannah Harpham's annuity,	50	00	
Travelling expenses of Foreign Secretary,	16	50	
do. of the Treasurer from August, 1845, to March 31, 1849,	185	00	
Expense of special conference called by the Executive Committee,	78	89	
			3,001 09
Total expenditures of the Union,			\$86,421 62
Balance for which the Union was in debt April 1, 1848,			29,295 73
			\$115,717 35

Receipts of the Union during the year ending March 31, 1849.

Donations as acknowledged in Missionary Magazine,	\$82,362	47	
Legacies, " " " " " "	6,540	52	
Received on account of the Grand Rapids claim, Michigan,	1,500	00	
Received from the Magazine,	423	30	
			90,826 29
Balance for which the Union is in debt April 1, 1849,			24,891 06
			\$115,717 35

PERMANENT FUND.

This fund amounts, as last year, to	\$20,000 00
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FUND FOR OFFICERS.

Balance on hand April 1, 1848,	20	00	
Received during the year for interest on Permanent Fund,	1,260	00	
			1,280 00
Paid balance of salaries of Secretaries, and Treasurer,			1,200 00
Balance on hand April 1, 1849,			80 00

KAREN MISSION FUND.

This fund consists of a donation from anonymous friends in Providence, R. I., to be expended on the Karen Mission in addition to the ordinary appropriation of the Executive Committee,

\$5,000 00

E. E.

RICHARD E. EDDY, *Treasurer of A. B. M. Union.**Missionary Rooms, Boston, April 1, 1849.*

The Auditing Committee having examined the foregoing account with the vouchers, hereby certify that they find the same correct; and that a balance of *twenty-four thousand eight hundred ninety-one dollars and six cents* was due from the American Baptist Missionary Union on the first of April one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

They have also examined the evidences of stocks, &c., belonging to the Union, and find that they agree with the statements on the Treasurer's books.

CHARLES D. GOULD, }
JOSHUA LORING, } *Auditing Committee.*

Missionary Rooms, Boston, May 3, 1849.

APPENDIX.

Report on Siam, China, Assam and Teloo goo Missions.

We regret to state that the Report on the Siam, China, Assam and Teloo goo Missions, having been mislaid, has not come into the possession of the Editor. We are informed by the Chairman that the Report sustained the Missions and their course of operations, and was subscribed by all the members of the Committee.

Preachers at Triennial and Annual Meetings.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Texts.</i>	<i>Meetings.</i>	<i>Places.</i>	<i>Times.</i>
Richard Furman, D. D., S. C.,	Matt. 28 : 20.	Convention,	Philadelphia,	May 1814
Thomas Baldwin, D. D., Mass.,		"	"	" 1817
O. B. Brown, D. C.,	Acts 28 : 15.	"	Washington, D. C.	April 1820
William Staughton, D. D., D. C.,	Matt. 28 : 19.	"	New York,	" 1823
Jesse Mercer, Ga.,	Philip. 2 : 16.	Board,	Boston,	" 1826
William Yates, India,		"	New York,	" 1827
Daniel Sharp, D. D., Mass.,	An address.	Convention,	Philadelphia,	" 1828
C. G. Sommers, N. Y.,	Ps. 67 : 1, 2.	Board,	Hartford, Ct.,	" 1829
R. Babcock, Jr., * Mass.,	Rom. 7 : 13.	"	Providence, R. I.,	" 1830
F. Wayland, * D. D., R. I.,	1 John 2 : 6.	Convention,	New York,	" 1831
Baron Stow, Mass.,	2 Cor. 10 : 15, 16.	Board,	Salem, Mass.,	" 1832
William R. Williams, N. Y.,	Acts 9 : 6.	"	New York,	" 1833
S. H. Cone, N. Y.,	Luke 10 : 2.	Convention,	Richmond, Va.,	" 1835
Elon Galusha, N. Y.,	Ps. 72 : 19.	"	Hartford, Ct.,	" 1836
Charles G. Sommers, N. Y.,	Acts 12 : 24.	Convention,	Philadelphia,	" 1837
Baron Stow, Mass.,	Luke 24 : 46, 47.	Board,	New York,	" 1838
James B. Taylor, Va.,	John 3 : 8.	"	Philadelphia,	" 1839
B. T. Welch, D. D., N. Y.,	John 12 : 32.	Convention,	New York,	" 1840
Richard Fuller, D. D., S. C.,	Ps. 87 : 7.	Board,	Baltimore,	" 1841
R. E. Pattison, D. D., R. I.,	Col. 1 : 29.	"	New York,	" 1842
Pharcellus Church, N. Y.,	1 Cor. 1 : 21.	"	Albany,	" 1843
S. W. Lynd, D. D., Ohio,	Is. 40 : 9.	Convention,	Philadelphia, R. I.,	" 1844
G. B. Ide, Pa.,	1 Tim. 1 : 11.	Board,	Providence, R. I.,	" 1845
G. W. Eaton, D. D., N. Y.,	Matt. 27 : 45, 51-53	Convention,	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	May 1846
B. Stow, * D. D., Mass.,	Gal. 2 : 9.	Union,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	" 1847
J. N. Granger, R. I.,	Phil. 2 : 5.	"	Troy, N. Y.,	" 1848
M. J. Rhces, Del.,			Philadelphia,	" 1849

* The appointed preacher having failed.

DONATIONS

Received in May, 1849.

Maine.

Waterville, 1st ch., Fem. Miss. Soc., 11,00

Vermont.

"A friend" 100,00; Derby Centre, ch. 15,00; Fairfax, ch. 10,00; Burlington, ch. 14,00; Johnson, Mrs. Polly Taylor, for Assam Orphan School, 25,00, 164,00

Massachusetts.

Billerica, ch., (of which \$25 is from the ladies, to sup. a child in the Assam Orphan School,) 44,22

Methuen, ch. and soc. 133,00

Salem, 2d ch., N. Putnam tr., 100,00

Boston, Charles St. ch. and soc., Ephraim

Stone, M. D., for his L. M., 100,00; Mon.

con. 13,15, 113,15

do., Baldwin Place ch.

Sab. sch., Joseph Sawyer tr., 22,15; Mrs.

Abigail Ripley, to cons. Miss Mary G. Ripley

L. M., 100,00, 122,15

do., 1st ch., E. D. Everett 5,00

do., Tremont St. ch., Fem. Miss. Soc., Mrs. E.

Drew tr., to cons. Joseph Sherwin L. M., for

sup. of schools at Tavoy, 164,00

do., Harvard St. ch., Young Men's Miss.

Soc., Charles Young tr., to cons. him L. M., 100,00

504,30

Lowell, Sab. sch. class recently connected with Worthen St.

Sab. sch., to cons. their teacher, Otis H. Morrill, L. M., 100,00

do., Mrs. N. Richards, 10,00

Weston, ch. 33 62; Miss. Sewing Circle, Mrs. Amanda Upham tr., 10,00, 43,62

Attleboro', Mrs. John Daggett 3,00

Worcester, 1st ch., Juv. Miss. Soc., S. B. Bartholomew sec., for sup. of a Karen boy named Isaac Davis, 25,00

Wilbraham, Benjamin Willard 50,00

1013,14

Connecticut.

Cornwall Hollow, Elizabeth Benedict and two other ladies, for sup. of a Karen native assistant, 40,00

Greenwich, C. W. Young 5,00

Suffield, Fem. Miss. Soc. of Conn. Lit. Inst., to sup two Karen children named Joseph and Lavinia Parker, 10,00

55,00

New York.

New York city, Bethesda Sab. sch., S. M. Dodge, teacher, for Karen schools, 18,00; Oliver

St. Fem. For. Miss. Soc., Sarah C. Milbank tr., (of which \$100 is for sup. of a native preacher in China, \$60 from the Bur. Bible and School Soc., for sup. of schools in Burmah, and 37,83, "the savings of a poor blind woman, Miss Temperance Jones, deceased.") 395,83; Male For. Miss. Soc., Richard Stout tr., (of which \$100 is from Thomas Purser, to cons. Mrs. Olive Lamson, L. M.) to cons. Rev. Thomas Swaim, Jr., James Wheaton Smith, Rev. Charles J. Hopkins, Rev. Solomon S. Relyea, Rev. James Scott, Rev. David Burroughs, Rev. Benjamin Knight, William D. Murphy and John Mayo L. M. 1211,90; Stanton St. ch. Sab. sch., for sup. of James Cowan, 25,00, 1650,73

Poughkeepsie. Central ch., to cons. Rev. Eliphaz Fay L. M., 100,00; Westfield, David Hall 50c.; Richfield, Mary Freeman 3,00; Verona, Jabez Brown, 5,00; Camden, William D. Wightman 50,00; Gouverneur, Fem. Miss. Soc., Mrs. J. King tr., 6,00; Cassville, a friend 15,00; Tunis, E. H. Ragan 10,00; Waterford, two friends 1,25; Kinderhook, Louisa Parsons 5,00; Russell Forsyth 10,00; Red Hook, ch. 2,00; Carmel, ch. 26,20; Red Mills 15,66; Cross River, ch. 16,00; Bedford, ch. 9,00; Philipstown, ch. 24,11; Cold Springs, Mrs. E. Davenport 1,00; Sarah Davenport 1,00; Franklindale, ch. 5,00; Shenandoah, ch. 25c.; Fishkill, 1st ch. 7,13; 2d ch. Ezekiel Hull 5,00; Pleasant Valley, ch. 8,07; Schodack, ch. 2,24; Clifton Park, ch. 85,60; Amsterdam, ch. 28,74; Gloversville, ch., Karen Fem. Miss. Soc., for sup. of Karen teacher, 35,00; Broadalbin, ch. 6,00; Half Moon, 1st ch. 2,00; Waterford, Elizabeth M. Rathbone 10,00; Harriet M. Rathbone 1,00; James R. Rathbone 1,00; Jamesville, ch. 7,50; Washington Union Asso., A. Peck tr., 30,00, which with the donation from Clifton Park, is to cons. John Peck, L. M.; Bottskill, ch. 25,00; Union Village, Hannah Tefft, to cons. herself L. M., 100,00; per Rev. Orrin Dodge, agent, 660,25

Munroe Asso., to cons. Rev. Timothy Fuller L. M.; per Rev. S. M. Osgood, agent, 100,00

Howell's Depot, A. Gregory 10,00

Pine Plains 12,00

2432,98

New Jersey.

Piscataway, ch., Miss. Soc., 50,00

Pemberton, ch. 44,40

New Brunswick, Juv. Miss. For. Soc., to cons. Peter C. Onderdonk and Moses F. Webb L. M., 232,00; Peter P. Runyon, for sup. of native Karen preacher, 40,00,	272,00
Burlington, ch., "Youth's Self-denying Miss. Soc.," James McKee sec., for "native Karen preachers,"	35,00
Bethlehem, ch., per Rev. G. S. Webb, agent,	30,00
Hoboken, ch., to cons. Abram Stout L. M.,	100,00
Somerville, ch., to cons. Pethuel Mason L. M., 100,00; Plainfield, 1st ch. 100,00,	200,00
	<u>731,40</u>

Pennsylvania.

Fort Wayne, ch.	9,00
Great Valley, ch. 20,00; Washington, ch., (of which \$4.50 is from Sab. school,) 35,60; Parkesburg, Rev. John S. Jenkins, to cons. him L. M., 100,00,	155,60
Donegal, ch., for Bur. Miss., 4,37; Duncansville, ch. 10,50; Hollidaysburg, ch. 4,50; per Rev. B. R. Loxley,	19,37
Lower Dublin, ch., Mrs. Yerkes, 20,00; Fem. For. Miss. Soc. 40,00; Mon. con. 31,50,	91,50
Lewisburg, Joseph Meixell, for his L. M.,	100,00
Hilltown, Rev. Joseph Matthias 5,00; Rachel Morris 5,00; Philadelphia, Passyunk ch. 20,00; Tabernacle ch. 9,00; Willistown, ch., to cons. Isaac Ruth L. M., 100,00; per Rev. G. S. Webb, agent,	139,00
Philadelphia, 3d ch., For. Bible and Miss. Soc., to cons. Wm. C. McIntosh (by himself,) Hugh Osler and George W. Mulford, L. M.,	300,00
do., Thomas White, to cons. Mrs. Mary White L. M.,	100,00
do., 1st ch. 40,00; Male department of Sab. sch., Edwin Hall tr., 50,00,	90,00
Sansom St. ch., viz. — Isaac Ford 100,00, to cons. Henry C. Ford L. M.; John B. Trevor 100,00, to cons. John B. Trevor, Jr., L. M.; W. H. Richards 100,00, to cons. Mrs. Elizabeth Richards L. M.; Mrs. Burk and Mrs. Richards 100,00, to cons. Rev. Richard Picard L. M.; Misses Evans, Mrs. Abbott and Mrs. John M. Richards 100,00, to cons. Dr. Horace Evans L. M.; do., Fem. For. Miss. Soc., Mrs. Eliza Sailor tr., 300,00, to cons. Eli Bennett, Wm. Shumer, Jr., and George Hall L. M.,	800,00

Col. at annual meeting of the Union	103,50
	<u>1393,50</u>
	1907,97
Less this amount from Western Pennsylvania Bap. Convention, sent by mistake,	8,12
	<u>1899,85</u>

Delaware.

Wilmington, 2d ch., to cons. Jacob M. Chalfant and Rev. John P. Walter L. M.,	200,00
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District of Columbia.

Washington, E St. ch.	25,00
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Ohio.

Perrinsville, ch. 10,00; Hamilton, ch. 18,00; Lebanon, ch. 40,00; Cheviot, Bethel ch. 15,00; Cleaveland, ch., to cons. Abraham Wheeler L. M., 103,50; A. E. Foot 5,00; Cincinnati, 9th St. ch. 8,13; do., 5th St. ch. 2,46; Ohio For. Miss. Soc., J. B. Wheaton tr., 24,75; per Rev. J. Stevens, agent,	226,84
Elyria, 1st ch.,	20,00
	<u>246,84</u>

Michigan.

Michigan Bap. State Convention, ladies of Saline ch. and cong., for the sup. of a child in Now-gong Orphan School named Martha Evans,	25,00
Galesburg, Joseph Merrill, (of which \$25 each for Burman, Karen, China and German Missions) to cons. himself L. M.,	100,00
	<u>125,00</u>

Indiana.

"H. F."	5,00
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Iowa.

Bloomington, ch.	1,65
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Canada.

Mr. Robinson, for Bur. Mission,	1,00
	<u>\$6911,86</u>

Legacies.

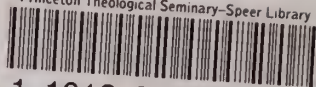
Gardner, Ms., Joshua Tucker, per Seth Tucker executor, in part, of which one half for Burman and half for Indian Missions,	720,00
Medfield, Ms., Sarah Smith, per Stephen Turner executor,	60,00
do., do., Jemima Smith, per do. do.,	100,00
Newport, N. Y., Malachi Mason, per Rev. Orrin Dodge, agent,	11,40
	<u>891,40</u>
	7803,26

Total from April 1 to May 31, \$9,903,99.

17. 10. 1900

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